FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 4, 1862. [NO. 2357.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

DARING FEAT—BURNING A FEDERAL VESSEL.

PETERSBURG, July 28.—On Friday last some half dozen men attached to the Prince George Cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible,) Corporal Cook, Thos. Martin, Wm. Daniel, Alex. Dimitry and Wm. Williams, embarked from Coggins' Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine looking schooner, lying half a mile from the Southern shore. As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity, but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog, and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom, but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the Captain of the vessel, who came upon deck, and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan, to effect his arrest. The Captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest as Gen. McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party, had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore, the Captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's Headquarters were not on that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind; and intended taking him to a Confederate, instead of a Federal General. The Captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished. His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the Captain declared that had he seen his captors approach from the Southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield Rifles,) and would have only surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore, not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the Captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern. She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa Rives, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 163 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions and valued at $8,000, exclusive of cargo. Capt. Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the Louisa Rives, several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying along-side, it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another batch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa Rives, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.—*Express.*

Gen. Toombs.—We learn from parties just returned from Richmond, that Gen. Toombs has resigned his command with the view of retiring from the army.—*Columbus Times.*

Mobile, Ala., has subscribed, through her citizens and Council, $17,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The proposition to vote $300,000, by the City Council of Baltimore, as bounties to new volunteers in Lincoln's army, was defeated in the Second Branch, by a vote of 2 to 6.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ENEMY.

Lincoln pretends that he is waging war against the Southern States to restore the Union; and Seward declared some time ago that the restored Union was not to be the symbol of force, but of affection. We suppose that the Spaniel in his own nature made him think that we could be whipped into a love for those who smote us. The Yankee plan for making us like them and long for reunion with them is explained in the New York Times of the 25th inst., in an article from which we copy the opening sentence:

"One remarkable peculiarity was noticed by all in the grand Union-square meeting, and is an evidence, no doubt, of general popular feeling, and that was, that all demands for the most unsparing punishment of the rebels and for the most vigorous measures toward them, were met with the greatest applause. From every quarter we receive, ourselves, communications urging the most extreme penalties of the law on the treasonable States and communities. A universal confiscation of real estate, *so that loyal settlers may occupy the deserted properties*, the wasting of rebel fields and harvests, the armed occupation of their houses, and the appropriation of all property, are some of the mildest of the penal remedies recommended. In the meeting before referred to, one of our most benevolent and excellent citizens calmly advised *sending all the rebel inhabitants further South*, and occupying their houses with our soldiers. All these strongly expressed feelings are good signs in one respect—they show that the people demand vigorous action, and will sustain the Government in it. They prove that the popular instinct feels what has been thus far our mistake—the not striking at our enemy's weakest point."

The Times claims to express the more moderate sentiment of the North, and disavows association with the radicals and fanatics. Nevertheless, it has reached the ground which Greeley and his class occupied more than a year ago. In the Tribune of May 1st, 1861, that worthy held the following language:

"We mean to *conquer* them—not merely to *defeat*, but to CONQUER, to *subjugate* them. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, *it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes.* They must find poverty at their firesides, and see *privation* in the anxious eyes of *mothers* and the rags of *children*. The whole coast of the South from the Delaware to the Rio Grande must be a *solitude.*"

The Yankee commander at Fredericksburg, Gen. Pope, is the first to sanction officially and adopt openly this mode of warfare. He exiles from home and "sends further South" all who will not perjure their souls by swearing loyalty to Lincoln. Of course the property from which they are driven will be appropriated by the robbers. He directs his soldiers to support themselves from the means of the people among whom they go—to seize horses, mules, wagons, slaves and whatever else they can use in carrying on the war. All this has been done before, but it is now avowed as the policy of the war, authorized and directed by the Lincoln government. We did not need proclamations to open our eyes to the spirit and character of our enemy, or to enlighten us as to the mode of war they were waging—but for the information of the civilized world, and for the truth of history, we are glad that they are put forth. We shall now stand justified before the nations of the earth and to posterity for meeting such a foe, like with like, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. It will not be long we trust before we are in the enemy's country, and have an opportunity of applying the policy of their President and their Generals to themselves. If there was ever any doubt about the propriety of pushing our arms across the border, there can be none since Lincoln's new order, and Pope's adoption of it.—*Rich. Whig.*

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes to Gov. Clark is published in the State Journal:—

PETERSBURG, July 15, 1862.

Gov. H. T. CLARK:

MY DEAR SIR: Your two very excellent and suggestive letters were received and referred to the War Department for the information of the President. I need not tell you how much delighted I would have been to carry out your views, which would have conferred on the soil of our beloved State *the brilliant reputation her troops have won in the battles around Richmond.* But this great gratification is denied me; for having been called to another field of duty I shall relinquish the command of this Department tomorrow.

I beg, my dear sir, to thank you for the kind support you have extended to me in the exercise of this command, and most cordially to congratulate you *on the great prowess of our troops.* With forty regiments in Virginia, *without the shadow of reproach on any, and the highest and most flattering commendation of all* that had an opportunity to act, will always be to us and our children a source of the greatest pride and gratification.

Let us go on then and continue to extend to the wise and good men who control the destinies of our new Republic that noble and generous support which has already placed our State on an eminence that excites the admiration of all who love her.

Would to God all our glory could have been attained without loss, and that our rejoicing had not been clouded by the death of some Colonels and great numbers of other field and company officers and gallant men. We have to mourn the very flower of our army. Stokes, Meares, Lee, Campbell, are names we must cherish. They were my friends, and I should be recreant to the truth if I did not bear testimony to the chivalrous zeal and devoted patriotism that characterized their lives.

I am, sir, with the most respectful consideration,

THEO. H. HOLMES.

From the Providence Post, July 21

The President ascertained, when at Harrison's Landing, that about seventy thousand officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac were absent from their posts. It was believed that not more than forty thousand could properly be reckoned as killed, wounded or sick. Thousands had been allowed leave of absence on account of sickness, but were now loitering about our cities in good health. Other thousands were away on furlough, notwithstanding the calls that had been made upon them to return; and large numbers had left without any authority whatever, and should be at once arrested as deserters. There can be no doubt as to the truth of this statement, for it is corroborated by General McClellan himself, or a member of his staff, who appeals to the press to assist in correcting the evil.

FROM THE NORTH AND EUROPE

Northern papers of the 25th bring little of interest. The Herald had a report that Seward was disgusted with the threatened radicalism and proposed to retire from the Cabinet. The Times contradicted it.

Financial and Commercial.—July 24—6 P. M.—The money market is without material change to-day.

Foreign exchange is lower again, in sympathy with the fall in gold; the quotations are irregular, and fluctuate with the board prices of the precious metals. We quote at the close to-day bankers' sterling bills 129 a 129½; francs 4.35.

The feature of the stock market to-day is the great fall in gold, and the large transaction at the decline. Opening at 118¾ at the morning board, it sold down to 118 at the close. Between the boards it was again lower, and at the second board the transactions were principally at 117½. Just before the close of business, large sales were made at 117 regular, and more was offered on buyers' option at the same price. Altogether the transactions in gold to-day probably exceed those of any day since the suspension, the printed sales at the board alone footing up nearly a million of dollars. Silver is quoted 110 a 111. Demand Treasury notes, old issues, are 107 a 107½. Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, sold as high as 102¾, and closed at 102¾ bid, an improvement of ¼ per cent as compared with yesterday. One year indebtedness certificates are in demand at 98 a 98¼, which is also an advance on yesterday's prices. State stocks were quiet but steady at a slight advance, the sales being quite limited. All classes of bonds are better.

New York Dry Goods Markets.—Trade in Dry Goods during the past week, has been extremely active, more so, perhaps, than at any other period during the year. Prices of pretty much all goods have largely advanced. All fabrics are wanted and largely sought after, but the greatest advance is upon Cotton goods, which have improved fully 25 per cent. since this time last week.

Staple woolens of all kinds are active and advancing. In Flannels and Blankets further speculative purchases have been made; fancy Cassimeres, in desirable styles, have sold quickly, while holders generally are not disposed to press their stocks under the belief that much higher prices will rule as the season advances. All kinds of foreign goods bring more money, while holders generally are disposed to wait until the market becomes more settled. The rapid advance in gold and exchange has unsettled the market. Cotton goods are 20 a 40 per cent higher. Woolens are 10 a 20 per cent., and silks 15 a 20 per cent higher.

Foreign.—CAPE RACE, July 24.—The Etna, which left Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown the 17th inst., passed this point this evening.

The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that Gen. McClellan has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically, nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific councils will soon prevail at Washington.

The London Times is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off.

The London Morning Post says:—Affairs approach the crisis which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and the question is—When shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition? It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

The London Daily News points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

Mr. Foster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment, pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and had attracted the attention of Parliament.

The Latest Markets.—LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The sales of cotton yesterday and to-day reach 20,000 bales, inclusive of 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

Death of Martin Van Buren.—Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, died at Kinderhook, New York, on Thursday the 24th inst. in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1782.

On the 22d of May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by a convention of the democracy of the Union, held at Baltimore, Gen. Jackson being at the same time re-nominated for the Presidency. Jackson and Van Buren were elected, and were inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1833.

At the next convention of the democracy (held in Baltimore, May 20, 1836) Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, with Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The democracy being signally successful in his campaign, Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1837.

Mr. Van Buren was nominated for re-election in 1840, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Gen. Harrison.

The disease under which Mr. Van Buren has sunk was originally an asthmatic attack, from which he has been suffering for several months, but latterly became a malignant catarrh, which caused great suffering. During the latter days of his sickness his mind occasionally wandered, and he seemed lost to all transpiring events around him.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Promotions in the Army.—Brig-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart to be Major General of Cavalry.

Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of the 1st Va. Cavalry to be Brigadier General of Cavalry.

Col. Hays, of the 11th Louisiana Regiment to be Brigadier General.

Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton has been assigned to the Brigade of Cavalry.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

University of N. C.—We learn that the Fall session of this institution has opened with nearly fifty students.—*Biblical Recorder.*

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1862.

MORE ATROCITIES OF THE YANKEES.—The arrival of Gen. Halleck at Washington, as Commander-in-Chief of the yankee forces, appears to have been the occasion for the assembling of various other Generals there, for consultation, including Pope, Burnside, &c. Their first act appears to have been the issuing of an order from the War Department,—

"That military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice."

On the next day (the 23d,) Gen. Pope issued an order for the arrest of all disloyal male citizens. Such as will take an oath of allegiance and give security, to be permitted to remain at home. Those who refuse, to be sent South and not to return, on penalty of suffering the extreme rigor of military law. If any one take the oath and then violate it, he shall be shot. Any person carrying letters or messages between the lines, to be treated as a spy. He next issued an order for the seizure of all horses and mules and stores, not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

It appears also that the white-livered yankees despair of subjugating the South, and are tired of being killed and wounded, and have positively determined to make the negroes do their fighting. Go ahead! They will not mend the matter by that.

But the most atrocious of all the yankee acts is thus stated in the Baltimore Sun of the 24th July:—

"*Guerillas Hung.*—Gen. Fitch, late Senator from Indiana, now leading a brigade at St. Charles, in Arkansas, has just hung two guerillas, in pursuance of pledges to do so in case of the murder of any of his men. The first engineer of the 'Lexington' was shot while sitting at a port-hole. Gen. Fitch immediately *took two of the citizens of St. Charles and hung them in a public place in the town.*"

It thus seems (says the Richmond Enquirer) that it is the deliberate policy of our atrocious enemies, concurred in and carried out from the Potomac to Arkansas and the Gulf, to prosecute this war with barbarities such as civilization has long ago pronounced inadmissible, and which will shock the sentiment of the humanized world.

As *military* measures these savage decrees are a miserable blunder on the part of the enemy. They will hurt the foe far more than us. They will bring our last man into the ranks of war, and they will double strength in each arm, and double zeal in each heart. It is sad, indeed, to think of the individual suffering which will attend these brutal persecutions. The aged man will find himself driven from his home, where he had hoped to spend in such peace as the present troubles will allow, the remnant of his days. The infirm, and the non-combatant from whatever cause, will, in violation of all the rules of war, be suddenly thrown penniless among strangers. The only shelter allowed from this barbarous proceeding is an alternative worse than death. It is the taking of an oath of allegiance to the vilest enemies and the worst Government the world ever saw. We trust there will be none, even under so terrible a pressure, to take such an oath. We trust that even the gray-haired and infirm grandfathers of the many Virginia counties now within Pope's lines, will submit to any outrage, and any cruelty, sooner than utter Lincoln's form of words, void and worthless though the oath would be.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." Lincoln, when no longer judicially blinded, will realize this truth. It is ours to teach it to him. We look, indeed, to see our aged and infirm fellow-citizens of the Potomac counties thrown upon our charities; but we look to see every man who has a man's instincts, and the strength to level a gun or make a march, rushing into arms, to avenge their terrible wrongs. We hope, however, soon to see the coward and infamous Pope, for so his comrades in the old army held him—driven from his prey before he can execute his despicable designs. If any thing could add to the vigor of Old Stonewall, or put wings upon his feet, it would be the brutal decree which comes from the grand consultation in Washington, and appears over Pope's hated name.

Fellow-citizens of the Confederate States, it is more and more evident that our baffled enemy is driven to the last expedients of mad despair, and is taking measures adapted far more to gratify his malignity than promote his success. We are witnessing now his *spite*, in consequence of your valor and victories. But if you had cause for zeal and inducement to valor before, you have *double* cause now. Your aged men and your invalids appeal to you, by their inhuman persecutions and their deep distresses. Wives and little children, deprived of their sole remaining protectors, or driven into penniless exile, appeal to you! Civilization looks down upon you, and tells you that you are her avengers! The noble heroes of past ages, who have died in defence of their homes, call to you from the page of history, and conjure you, for the honor of the race, to be *the men* that the occasion requires! And, far more moving still, and far more eloquently, a voice comes up from many a new-made grave, in many a battle field and many a cemetery and on many a wayside. It is the voice of a near relative or a dear friend, or a valued neighbor or acquaintance, or of one connected to us, it may be, only by the ties of patriotism. It comes from the Manassas heights, from Leesburg, from Donelson, from Oak Hills, from Elk Horn, from Shiloh, from the Valley of Virginia, from Williamsburg, from the whole region of the Chickahominy. It comes from many a silent dell in the dark mountains, and it comes from the waters of the rivers and the main. It appeals to us in tones of gentle sadness, but yet with the glowing spirit of the hero martyr, to finish what they began; to allow not their blood to have been shed in vain; to leave not their graves to be trampled and their names to be dishonored by their country's foe, and the wives and little ones, or it may be the parents dear, and gentle sisters, in whose defence they braved death, to be oppressed and insulted by brutal invaders,

Who can resist such an appeal. The voice of history comes from a great distance; but these gentle tones from one whose smile is yet familiar, whose loved form and face are almost really before us—*how very near* they seem. They are from the grave, indeed; but they are in our very ear. They appeal to our sympathies and to our affection, and they are enforced by the potent eloquence of a noble example! Again, we say, who can resist the appeal?

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We copy from the Richmond papers this morning the agreement between the two governments for the exchange of prisoners. We are greatly surprised to find in it no provision for the release of private citizens now held in yankee dungeons, or for the discontinuance of the practice of arresting and incarcerating such persons.

It is possible that some explanation has been made by the Enquirer, the official paper, of the reasons which have induced the government thus to disappoint public expectation; but that paper did not come here to-day.

A GOOD IDEA.—A. H. H Dawson of Mobile, Ala., proposes to publish a volume of Memoirs of every Alabamian who has fallen or may fall in this war, either in battle or by disease. He invites the relatives and friends of all such to supply him with names, times and places of birth and of death, rank, when they entered the service, and generally every fact of interest to make the volume complete.

Mr. Dawson's example should be followed in every State of the Confederacy. It will be a glorious record, fully deserved by all who lose their lives in defence of the great cause. In the same volume should be complete lists of all in the service in the State from first to last, with changes of officers, &c.

WHY THE YANKEES WON'T ENLIST.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says that enlistments go on so slowly that a third of Lincoln's 300,000 men will not be had before October, another third before February, and the remainder before this time next year—at which times, by the way, his army will have lost by death and in battle as many as these recruits will amount to. He states as the reasons for slow enlistments,—

1st. The practice of keeping military hospitals in the large cities. The sight of men without arms, without legs, with their eyes put out, or their noses cut off, or hobbling about on crutches, has a very depressing effect upon the spirits of ardent young men.

2d. Because the recruiting officers don't go around with guns, fifes, clarions and trumpets, and recruits dressed in handsome new uniforms.

3d. Because the white men are "not willing to be degraded by serving side by side with negroes," whom it is understood the administration has decided to enlist.

4th. Because prisoners have been suffered to remain in loathsome dungeons at the South, because the Administration refused to exchange, to "the amazement, anger and disgust" of their friends.

5th. Because the war appears to be as far from an end as at first.

6th. "Because the men who are now called on to enlist are the men who for six months past have been pondering on the question, "What is this war for? For the restoration of the Union as it existed before the war began?" Yet they see that the Administration and the dominant party in Congress have been steadily pursuing a course of policy which will forever prevent a reconstruction of the Union. The men who are now depended on to enlist have seen with dismay for months past the persistent attempts of the Abolitionists in Congress and in the Cabinet to make this war a war for the abolition of slavery, and to emancipate and arm the slaves. If such are to be the objects of the war, they are unwilling to become the instruments to effect it."

These are striking truths. They show that the North is waking up, and that some people are not afraid to speak out.

The Boston Herald of July 21st has seen "the only independent observer that has visited McClellan's army for some weeks,"—all the newspaper correspondents having been banished—who says of "the shattered remains of McClellan's army," that "the deadly miasmas of the Chickahominy swamps and the fearful seven days' fight with the Confederates have made wide gaps in their ranks, and as many more are still enfeebled by disease, that the regiments now are scarcely more than companies in the number of men. There is still a feeling of confidence in their General among some of the officers and men, but many of them have lost their former faith in his prowess, and one officer high in rank remarked that if they had all the men in the world they could not reach Richmond under McClellan's lead. Indeed any hope of reaching Richmond from that direction before spring, and even with 100,000 additional men, seemed not to be entertained."

"The only civilians now allowed to visit the James river are those engaged in furnishing supplies to the army. Of these there are about twice as many as there are soldiers, and each one deems it his duty to praise the army and its leader, in return for the enormous profits which he gets out of the Government."

The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) News of the 19th of July says:—

"We are farther from Union to-day than when the war commenced. There are not so many Union men in the Southern States this hour as there were on the morning when our armies were summoned to the field. The people of Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Missouri, were then almost unanimously for the Union—they are now almost unanimously against it."

The Enemy's Fleet—Movements of McClellan's Army.—RICHMOND, July 30.—The daring exploit of a few members of the Prince George cavalry on James river, opposite McClellan's camp, last Saturday morning, has led to greater watchfulness on the part of the enemy, who seem to fear for the safety of their fleet of transports. All the vessels have been drawn up as near as possible to the Northern shore of the stream, where they are protected by gunboats. The belief that a considerable portion of McClellan's army is being withdrawn for the purpose of reinforcing Pope, gains strength daily. Information has reached us within the past week that large bodies of Federal troops were quietly crossing the Chickahominy and marching down the Peninsula towards Fortress Monroe. It is now asserted that observations from the opposite side of James river show that many of the enemy's tents have disappeared, and it is also noticed that the vessels in front of the camp frequently diminish in number during the night. That some important movement is in progress, seems to be well authenticated; and the utmost caution is observed, with the view of preventing the Confederate authorities from learning its object. It is presumed that McClellan, unwilling to hazard another advance towards Richmond from below, will hold his present fortified position with a sufficient number of men, protected by gunboats, while the business of conquering the "Rebel Capital" will be entrusted to Pope, the idol of the present hour in Yankeedom, who is to have all the men and means necessary to make "short work" of the enterprise.

Dispatch.

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, July 30.—It is pretty well ascertained that Pope's army is being heavily reinforced, and an early engagement in that quarter is confidently anticipated.

The Central train yesterday afternoon brought down 48 Federal prisoners from Staunton, who were captured at Harrisonburg shortly after the battle at Port Republic. Most of these prisoners—nearly all of whom are foreigners—were wounded in that engagement.

Dispatch.

Federal Gun-Boats Repulsed.—AUGUSTA, GA., July 30.—The Savannah papers this morning state that 4 or 5 Federal gun boats attacked our battery at Genesis Point on Great Ogeechee river, on yesterday morning. The gunboats were repulsed. No loss on our side. The quarters in the battery were damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

Capture of a British Steamer attempting to run the Blockade.—CHARLESTON, July 29.—Four of the crew of the British steamer Tubal Cain, arrived here to-day. The steamer left Nassau Sunday evening, and was chased on Thursday by a Yankee cruiser, which was rapidly gaining on her, when these four men, including the pilot, left her in an open boat to escape capture. Whilst they were still in sight the Yankee cruiser had got within gunshot of the steamer, and they have no doubt she was captured.

The Tubal Cain was an iron-screw steamer of 500 tons. She had a cargo of general merchandise, with a few cases of arms.

Butler Relenting.—A private dispatch received in this city yesterday, says Mrs. Phillips has been released from confinement on Ship Island. It is not certain that she ever reached her place of exile.

Savannah Republican, July 26.

Money and Stocks—The Markets.—RICHMOND, July 30.—The brokers now pay 100 per cent. premium for gold, and sell at 120. Silver is bought at 80 per cent. premium, and sold at 100. We notice the following sales of stocks since our last report: Confederate States bonds, ($15,000,000 loan,) 101 and interest; do. do. (100,000,000 loan) 100; Virginia State stock, registered, 100; Virginia coupon bonds, 103; North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, 110 a 111½; do. do. 8 per cent. bonds, 107½; Richmond City bonds, 111½.

The produce markets have undergone but little change during the past week. Bacon is selling at 45 a 50 cents per lb., for hog round. Superfine flour $11, and extra $12 per bbl.

GENERAL HALLECK.—Maj. Gen Halleck has been appointed General-in-Chief of the United States army, as rumor stated some ten days ago. His appointment dates from the 11th inst., immediately after Lincoln's return from his visit to the Virginia Peninsula.

Gen. Halleck is a New Yorker and a West Pointer. He graduated in 1839, remained in the army until August 1, 1854, when (a Captain) he resigned. He left a large legal business in California to return to the army, which he did as Major General in August 1861.

From the South West.—MOBILE, July 27.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Chattanooga, July 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the Georgia cavalry, arrived to-day with three Yankee Lieutenants as prisoners, captured near Nashville.

Gen. Forrest has burned three bridges over Mill Creek, on the Nashville road, and had an engagement with a party of Federals, killing ten, wounding fifteen, and capturing eight. He was within three miles of Nashville. Great excitement prevails wherever he appeared. The patriotic ladies made his progress a grand ovation along the entire route.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., July 26th, says that both fleets have abandoned Vicksburg, the lower fleet having passed Natchez yesterday evening. Thus ends a two month's siege; during which all the casualties among the Confederate forces, both naval and military, sum up thirty-three. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to accomplish which the Federals have thrown fifty thousand shells.

The Louisville Journal says that if the Federal Government does not take speedy action thirty thousand men cannot hold Kentucky. Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

McClellan's Army.—It is stated by our pickets on the river, that last Thursday evening, fourteen transports crowded with troops, left Harrison's landing, and proceeded down the river. Some think that McClellan is evacuating Berkeley and vicinity, but we think it much more likely that he is endeavoring to reinforce the Federals at Fredericksburg by way of the Rappahannock river.—*Pet. Express.*

Burnside's Movements.—The rumor has been circulating for some days that Burnside was moving upon Kinston with 7,000 troops. It turns out as we expected, that a Yankee force of one or two thousand advanced as far as Trenton, for what purpose seems not to be known, but they retreated back to Pollockville on the approach of Col. Sol. Williams' forces. Slight skirmishing occurred, and we regret to learn that several members of our 2d Cavalry were captured by the enemy.

Raleigh Standard.

Movements of Troops.—This morning we lay before our readers a dispatch from Mobile indicating a very important movement of the army at Tupelo. Our Government has wisely requested the press not to give publicity to the general movements of troops. With this request we have every disposition to comply; but there is no harm now to grow out of stating that the army at Tupelo has been divided—one portion going into West Tennessee and another to Richmond. We shall not state the movement that is contemplated by that portion of the army going into West Tennessee, after it gets there, only, that a forward movement from there is to take place in the right direction—one that will *tell.*

Meantime Jack Morgan is raising an army in Kentucky in the rear of the enemy in Tennessee. Thus we expect to bag the whole Federal force in the Volunteer State.

Atlanta Confederacy, 27th inst.

Affair with the Enemy in Florida.—The Lake City Columbian has the following:

On the 29th ult., five men, including a Lieut. of Capt. Samuel Hope's company, and some fourteen citizens collected by Capt. Jack Mason, managed to decoy seven men, including the Captain and one negro, from the blockading steamer Beauregard, lying off Crystal river, and upon their approaching the shore fired upon them from an ambuscade, killing the Captain and mortally wounding two of the men; the rest were captured. The prisoners passed through our city on Monday last, *en route* for Tallahassee. The Captain's name was David Stearns.

Yankees Bagged.—A scouting party, from Col. Harman's command, succeeded in capturing, below Harrisonburg, on Friday last, twenty-three Yankees, and a large quantity of sutler's stores. Three Yankees, captured by the scouts from Ewell's command, arrived in this city last night.

Richmond Examiner, 29th.

The Supply of Salt.—This is a matter which at the present time is of great importance to the people of the South, and it may be interesting to know something with reference to the preparation in progress for obtaining the fall supply. The principal salt works in the South, those of South-western Virginia, are now turning out about 3,000 bushels per day, and the company owning the works are improving their facilities for increasing the amount. The States of Georgia and North Carolina are putting up works at the Virginia wells, in order to supply their people. Those of Georgia are nearly completed, and will soon commence operations. The salines are very rich, and are believed to be inexhaustible.

Salt for Distribution.—About 200 sacks of salt, purchased by the City Council of Petersburg, Va., from the Washington Salt Works, arrived in that city Saturday, and has been distributed to the citizens at six cents per pound.

Richmond Dispatch.

Gen. Longstreet is a native of South Carolina, and was appointed to the West Point Academy from Alabama.

Well Named.—The newly-born infant of the Queen of Spain has received 124 names.

A FIRST RATE JOKE.—If there is one thing above all others that the Wilmington Journal is proficient in, it is in *joking.* Talk about Vance! The Journal can beat him all hollow. Witness the following from the Journal of the 28th:—

"We put it to our worst opponents, enemies, or what you please, if, as a general thing, in town and country, a thing is asserted, and it is added that "the Journal says so," or "Fulton says so," and guarantees it, that thing is not believed as being asserted upon authority which at least has common sense enough to find out the truth, and common honesty enough to tell it."

ROBESON CROPS.—A gentleman at Alfordsville writes that the crops in that county look well, though generally the corn is small. If the present favorable seasons continue he expects a bountiful supply of provisions. Provision crops were largely planted. A scarcity of hogs is apprehended, as they are dying rapidly in that section.

Notices of deaths and marriages must have a responsible name or they will not be inserted.

A Good Reply.—A shade officer asked a soldier how the boys in camp would vote, and added "I am in favor of the man for Governor who is for a vigorous prosecution of the war." "And I"—said the soldier—"am in favor of the man for Governor who is for *fighting* the war." The shade officer subsided.—*Raleigh Standard.*

YANKEE TROUBLES.

From the Providence Post, July 18.

Our market quotations, this morning, show the prices of cotton in this city, and indicate very plainly to what we are coming. We are to realize, unmistakably, all the horrors of a cotton famine, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. Prices are to go up, not down, until there comes a general financial and commercial smash up. Indeed, we are to get no more cotton in the next three years. Our mills have got to stop; our manufacturers, if they are not blind, may already see ruin staring them in the face. In six months Rhode Island's fate will be sealed.

At last accounts there were only 213,270 bales of cotton in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 bales at a corresponding date last year. Were the mills to run on full time, every pound of cotton in England would be used up in four weeks! India, of which we have heard so much in abolition speeches, supplies no part of the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the American article. Instead of sending more than usual to market, there was afloat, at last accounts, of India cotton, only 45,000 bales, against 240,000 last year, and 280,000 in 1860. There are millions of persons who have heretofore been employed in the cotton manufactories of England, four-fifths of whom are to be wholly out of employment in a short time! And the same state of things, to an extent fearful to contemplate, is to exist in New England.

"But we are to have cotton," say the abolitionists. "This rebellion is to be crushed, the Southern ports are to be opened; and cotton is to pour in upon us, most plentifully." This is the talk of crazy fanatics and fools. The Southern ports may be opened; but we shall get no cotton. The old crop will be destroyed whether its owners like it or not. They dare not resist a measure so essential to their independence. The torch will be applied to nearly every bale that remains unburned to-day; and not more than enough is being raised for Southern consumption. The uniform testimony is that there are no cotton fields to be seen on the Mississippi. "Plant corn, and not cotton," was the order; and it has been generally obeyed.

"But next year we will get cotton enough," some abolitionists will say. We know better. We shall be lucky if we get a bale per week through the year. No attempt will be made to raise it until this war is over; and the war will not end, as things now look, until even the foundations of Southern industry, Southern business, and Southern social life, are overturned. Abolitionism has taken the reins; and it will not permit us a moment's rest until the whole South is thrown into confusion, and all hope of the raising of cotton is destroyed. The legislation of this fanatical Congress has rendered restoration almost impossible, until nearly the entire white population of the South has been exterminated, and the North has brought upon itself bankruptcy and ruin. The South will not yield to the policy of the abolitionists, while resistance is possible; and in spite of all we can do it may prove possible, until Federal Treasury notes are sold for ten cents on the dollar.

Do we speak despondingly? We say only the truth. We warned the people in 1856 of just this state of things. We predicted it again in 1860. When the war broke out we believed it might be brought to an end, and the South be brought back to the Union, in a year or two, if we followed the conservative policy, and asserted only the supremacy of the Constitution. Instead of this, our whole course has been calculated to exasperate the Southern people, dishearten Unionists everywhere, and divide the North into factions. We are farther from a final victory than we were one year ago. All that our armies have done has been undone by a reckless Congress and a yielding President. We have spent six hundred millions of dollars, and sacrificed fifty thousand lives, and got for it all—what? We have saved Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri by a show of bayonets, and lost them by a show of radicalism. The Union cause will hereafter find little hearty sympathy south of Mason and Dixon's line.

And now, we say again, the North is to bear her full share of suffering. Her cotton mills must stop. Her laboring men are to become paupers. The Government is going to take care of the niggers; white people, without bread or employment, must take care of themselves.

From The New York Independent.

In the beginning of this great struggle the question among loyal men was, how shall we save this nation? One year of fighting and the question is, whether we can save it? That is the question of to-day.

We do not write to blame, but to judge. Unless we are wiser than we have been, we have outlived our nation. Look at facts.

The South has had more than wisdom, civil and military; she has had sagacity.

After Mr. Lincoln's election not one single State, except South Carolina, cast a popular majority for secession. Yet every State seceded except Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. There was a divided public mind, a large under tone Union feeling in the South even after the war began.

It is absurd to talk of any such thing now. There never was such a revolution feeling on record. Dislike has become hatred. With insignificant exceptions, *the South is a unit in intense and unchangeable hatred of the North.* By volunteers, by drafting, and by conscription, she has placed in the field and extraordinary force.

With all her seaports sealed, with no important foundries, straightened for every single element in the manufacture of munitions and equipments, the South has armed her men so formidably that our generals would rather be behind breastworks than meet them in the field. Accustomed to import from the North almost every article of living, the South has become in a day the manufacturer of iron, of cloth, of wood, of leather, enough, at least, for all military purposes. Cumbered with a dangerous population of four million slaves, whose instincts, interests, and secret wishes are wholly or largely adverse, the South has extracted from this element a double power, moral and physical.

What has been the fruit of this year's conduct? *We are not so near a settlement as we were at the beginning.* The South, with all her losses, and under difficulties that would have appalled and disheartened any common people, is more united, has a larger army in the field—more comfortably provided for, and better managed—than she had a year ago.

The South is more formidable to-day than she was when she beleagured Washington, held Tennessee, Missouri, and half of Kentucky. She is united, while every day the leaven of old, malignant political parties is working disaffection at the bottom in the North.

The South has simplicity and unity of purpose. The North is uncertain which she wishes most—to subdue the rebellion, to leave slavery unharmed, or to have the right President at the next election?

The South adjourns every question and postpones every interest in favor of arms. The North is busy with conflicting schemes and interests, and is also mildly carrying on war.

Does anybody doubt the result of such a course? *It is so certain that it is not worth our while to waste another man or another dollar!* Either the administration policy should instantly change or the war cease!

Under such circumstances we hold:

1. That it was unwise to call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The day has gone by for that. The administration should have drafted half a million of men for instant service, and half a million more as reserves. It will waste months of time and spend millions of money, and encourage growing discontent, and expend precious popular enthusiasm, and then be obliged to draft.

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis.]

The legislative history of the world reckons among its pages few which equal in importance the session of the American Congress terminated at Washington on the 17th day of July, 1862. Between that which the representatives of the United States had before them at the time of their assembling in December last and that which they leave behind them at the moment of their separation, there is a distance frightful to measure. This distance the members, the government and the nation have traversed, step by step, day by day, without calculating how much each stage removed them from the point of departure or separated them from the direct road. From the first to the last hour of the session it has legislated at hazard, without appearing even to suspect that the laws which it passed formed, in fact, the basis of a new situation. Its mission was to strengthen, if it were possible, the rudely shaken foundations of the Union; this it has incessantly insisted upon itself; and yet, to judge to-day by the result of of its labours, one would be rather tempted to believe that its set task had been to give blow after blow to the tottering remains of the republic which it was pretending to re-construct. We do not accuse it of having done so designedly; far from it. We are persuaded that more than one representative returned to his home and become himself again, will look back with surprise mingled with horror upon the work to which he has lent his co-operation—carried away as it were mechanically by the influence of party. But however severe may be those regrets, they are late and powerless. The evil is done, it will remain immense and irreparable.

All the measures which relate to slavery are so many errors, and, what is more, useless errors. If it was believed really that in the one point the prime cause of secession was really to be found; if there was any desire or sincere hope to put an end to the revolution by a return to the Union; if there was any wish to prove to the world and to the South itself that the Constitution remained intact, ready to become the corner-stone of a reunited Confederacy, the first necessity was to avoid everything which could even have the appearance of affecting the Federal compact. Congress seems, on the contrary, to have had at heart precisely the opposite. It decreed emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the formal exclusion of slavery from all the territories now held, or to be held, by the confederation. Neither of these measures was either necessary or opportune; neither of them had any practical bearing; their only effect was to give the South one cause of complaint the more. This, too, was aggravated by an almost childish trifling in voting the diplomatical recognition of the black republics of Hayti and Liberia—a recognition which was known to be impossible by the slave States.

It is impossible to see in them anything else than a gratuitous insult to those who are to be won back. It is oil upon the fire, and nothing else.

[The Courrier next reviews the confiscation measures, which it characterizes as borrowed from the Austrian code, which European civilization is gradually discarding. Then it refers to the unlimited power over not only the army, but the militia also, conferred on the President; and to its tacit sanction of the blows given to individual rights by summary arrests, the suspension of the habeas corpus, and of the liberty of the press. Of its financial measures, the Courrier says, "There never has been seen in so short a time so complete a subversion of the economical and commercial condition of a country." It says that but for a little technical difficulty, raised at the last moment, Congress would have sustained in the most solemn manner, the right of secession, by admitting the Western part of Virginia into the Union as a State. The Courrier ridicules the passion (or rather stupidity) which did not see this. And adds,—

In vain do we look for a trace of one general principle of conduct—of one fixed system—of any one plan, carefully matured. Everything bears the impress of incoherence and hurry. Votes have been cast in the passion of the moment, or under the spur of necessity, and bills are piled up, without any one caring to consider what are to be their results as a whole. The consequence is, that, almost without knowing it, the conditions essential to the existence of the country have been completely upturned and the Constitution tampered with in twenty different ways; they have opened the road to a formidable centralization; invested the administration with an almost boundless power, soon to sow the seeds of endless struggles between it and the States—created, in a word, all manner of trouble for the future, without parrying effectually one single present danger. While they constantly talk of re-constructing what once existed, they seem to have made it their particular business to make that re-construction impossible; and while declaring that there are no longer party distinctions, Republicanism has had no thought other than to aggrandize its own party. And it is in this selfish, all-absorbing idea, that we must find the explanation of an inexcusable confusion of measures that do not deserve the name of legislation. Had they been less eager to take advantage of their ephemeral power, the majority of the Congress would have known that, far from saving the country, they were compromising her every interest, her prestige in the eyes of the world, and every guarantee for the future, political as well as material.

Gen'l Lee's Construction of the Conscript Law.—Gen. Robert E. Lee having been applied to for his opinion respecting the construction of the Conscript law, replies that by its express terms it subjects all persons who may be over the age of eighteen years at the time of any call for troops made by the President, to service, and persons attaining that age, at once become subject to military duty. Although the law contains no express provision as to the discharge of persons in service upon their attaining the age of thirty-five years, Gen. Lee is of opinion that such persons will become entitled to their discharge upon reaching that age, and their places will be supplied by others between eighteen and thirty-five years.

Richmond Dispatch

New Names.—The Savannah Republican thinks that McClellan and his Yankee sympathizers have added an item or two to the lexicographic knowledge of the world. Hereafter, when a man fights, is whipped, and backs out of the ring, or, to use a vulgarism, "cuts stick," military etiquette requires that we should not charge him with defeat and running—he has simply effected a "successful strategic movement"—the success consisting in his getting out of harm's way.

If, after the fight, he should be particularly fugacious, and attain a point some thirty miles or more from the scene of action before stopping to look back and crow, the same code of politeness requires that it be said of him that he has simply "changed his base of operations."

It is important that these distinctions be remembered in determining the real meaning and intent of our Yankee "brethren," though we hope the expressive term "skedaddle" may forever be exluded from the Confederate lexicon.

THE ARMIES.

The inquiry is frequently made, what are the great armies about? McClellan and Lee in the East, Buell and Bragg in the West—what are they all doing?

Let us be patient. The clouds must have time to gather before we can have rain. As for McClellan, it is easy to account for his quietude. A wise little man, who had learned the rule of proportion, once reasoned in this wise: If by taking a *running start* of three yards, I can leap an obstacle one yard high, a running start of three *miles* will take me over a mountain a mile high. The arithmetic of his argument was indeed faultless; but the practical application proved a failure; for when our logical "Napoleon" reached the base of the mountain, where the leap was to be made, the toil and roughness of the road had taken away all his wind and strength.

McClellan is in a similar dilemma, in his effort to take Richmond. He took a running start of *twelve months.* He made Lincoln's treasury bleed in a manner delightful to every true rebel. He ciphered out his success as a perfect certainty. There was *no room* for a failure. He got in sight of Richmond, and he, too, *broke down*, and now lies panting and exhausted, musing about anacondas.

McClellan must not blame figures for his mistake. They worked out a true result, but he did not understand it rightly. The true statement of the proposition would be somewhat after this sort: If McDowell, in two months, could march 27 miles and be whipped, McClellan in twelve months could march 167 miles and be whipped. It is not necessary to say that in the actual result, arithmetic is most singularly vindicated as one of the exact sciences.

We presume that all the great commanders on both sides will be heard from as soon as they can see a favorable opportunity to strike; and that meanwhile they will very diligently watch each other. The present campaign is much more than half gone. August is at the door, and autumn treads upon its heels. If a grand movement is to be made it must be made quickly. Let us be patient.

Meanwhile, a series of most gallant and successful enterprises on the part of our soldiery are crippling the enemy, robbing him of his conquests and inspiring our own army. Forrest in Tennessee and Morgan in Kentucky, have done much to retrieve the disasters that lost us parts of both of those States; and to-day we record a brilliant dash in the mountains of Virginia, which will cause men to remember hereafter, who Major Baily is.

In short, prospects are bright and hopeful, and all looks pleasing save the dark pall of barbarian oppression which has settled down upon our fellow-citizens beyond the enemy's lines. We ardently long to see the day of deliverance come to them. We console ourselves with the hope that it draws nigh. Let our whole Confederacy maintain a cheerful courage, and manifest a wholesouled and universal patriotism.

The enemy is frantic, and is making his death-struggle—let us meet him as duty demands, and the result is not doubtful. God will give us the victory, and enable us to vindicate that separation from the North, which was manifestly ordained of Providence. There was a divinity that shaped our ends, and we will not be deserted in the crisis which resulted.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

EXTORTION.

Men are singular beings. Often do we see them denouncing in others the very conduct which they are conspicuously displaying themselves, though all unconscious of it! Their indignation seems to be sincere and their blindness, as to themselves, real; but to the listener and looker-on, the inconsistency is a marvel.

We have before us a letter from the country, complaining of the extortions of Richmond upon the country people. We are no apologists for extortioners any where, in town or in country. As one who has nothing to sell, and everything to buy, the writer's relation to the whole set, whether in town or country, is that of *victim.* We only design to say that the spirit and practice of extortion find their seat in the avarice of the human heart, and that its manifestations are confined to neither town nor country. Extortion is to be seen wherever a miserly grasping man is to be found. As striking instances of it are to be seen in country, as in town; and doubtless Richmond can show her share of black examples.

But Richmond is *specially* abused; and if one were to visit our markets, he would, at first sight, think he had proof before him that the abuse was just. Chickens, a dollar and a quarter apiece; butter, a dollar per pound; potatoes, eight dollars per bushel; tomatoes seventy-five cents per quart; truly, Richmond would seem to be a very wicked place! But think for a moment. Richmond does not raise chickens and potatoes—these things come from the country. The prices charged are fabulous compared with those formerly asked. Richmond is the sufferer, not the culprit; yet Richmond gets the blame.

Some persons who were lately bringing by the packet boat, apples to sell in Richmond at sixty cents per dozen, and chickens for which they demanded a dollar and a quarter each, were heard declaiming against the extortioners of Richmond! As for themselves they felt as innocent as babes; and in the depths of their virtuous souls, oh how they despised extortioners! Such men have the conscience of a Yankee—almost.

The men who in city and in country, price their wares as if they wanted to get all the money the purchaser has, at one operation, excuse themselves for their rapacity by citing each other's examples. The grocer in Richmond will tell you that a chicken costs him a dollar and a quarter, and he therefore puts seventy-five cents per pound upon his sugar. The person from the country tells you that he has to pay seventy-five cents per pound for his sugar, and he must therefore ask a dollar and a quarter for his chicken. If we could play these two extortioners against each other alone, it would do very well. But while they checkmate each other, they both combine to plunder the man who has neither sugar nor chicken. And yet each considers himself an innocent and injured man, and denounces the other as a monster, and wants to publish him in the papers! So goes the world when avarice drives.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Dead Yankees.—The sinking and blowing up of the Yankee gunboats by the Arkansas on her passage down from Yazoo river, filled the muddy waters of the Mississippi with the bones of hundreds of drowned Yankees. One of their gunboats with a crew of 200, being run into by the Arkansas, commenced sinking immediately, when the Yankees raised a white flag; but the ill fated craft sunk so quick that no assistance could possibly be rendered, even by her own friends. Numbers of the dead bodies are being washed ashore, and are found every day by our pickets along the river.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Yankee Currency.—Owing to the scarcity and premium of specie in the North the Yankees have resorted to all manner of means for a circulating medium. A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street the other day, when she received the following as change for a one dollar bill: Ferry ticket, shinplaster, counterfeit penny car ticket, milk ticket, butcher's I. O. U, grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, three cent postage stamp, 1-cent postage stamp, and an ice-cream ticket.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OBITUARY.

Died at the Winder Hospital in Richmond, Va., on the 12th July 1862, S. W. C. SILER, in his 21st year, a member of Capt. Lane's Co. G, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops, with which he had cheerfully for the past 12 months performed all the duties appertaining to a soldier's life. He was born in Chatham county, where he resided until the commencement of hostilities. Being a stanch friend of the Union he was loth to part with it till he saw that we could no longer live in peace with the North. Then throwing aside all love for the stars and stripes, he buckled on his armor and rushed to the rescue of his bleeding country; and although no missile from the enemy did the fatal work, he is nevertheless another among the many martyrs, who have yielded up their lives as a sacrifice upon their country's altar. None but those who knew his inner nature, could appreciate his many virtues. Faithful in the discharge of every duty; pure and modest as a girl; never known to utter a profane word; truthful to a proverb; a son who never gave a pang of grief to a parent's heart; and above all, as we feel well assured, a christian warrior, he died with his Bible near his heart, just as the true hero prays to die, with a smile playing upon his countenance and a faint and devout prayer escaping his lips for the welfare of his country, for which he had fought so gallantly at Newbern and other places. Green be thy memory in the hearts of the "Chatham Boys." Long and tenderly will we cherish a fond remembrance of the many pleasant hours spent in camp and on the march. * * * *

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our early days;
None knew thee but to love thee;
None named thee but to praise."

H. C. A.

Near Drewry's Bluff, Va.

☞ Spirit of the Age and N. C. Presbyterian will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Chalmers Lodge, No. 151, held at their Hall on Saturday July 12, 1862 the death of T. J. CLEGG being announced, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

In the providence of God our brother has been called from us by death, which he met at the head of his company on the battle-field near Richmond. His seat is vacant—his usefulness lost to us—we mourn.

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has lost a useful and respected member, the country a devoted patriot, the army an active and efficient officer.

Resolved, That in token of our grief in respect to his memory, that we wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and to the Observer with the request to publish. J. G. FOOSHEE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MT. OLIVET LODGE, No. 164.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the great disposer of events, to remove from our midst our well beloved and much esteemed brother, D. L. MCMILLAN, who died at his father's residence in Montgomery county, 7th July, 1862, of Typhoid fever, while at home on sick furlough. At the time of his death he was 2d Lieutenant in the Montgomery Guards, Co. H, 44th Reg't N. C. T. We deeply feel the loss of our brother as a worthy member of our Lodge, as well as a good soldier and a virtuous young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Resolved 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the sad event which has deprived his bereaved parents, brothers, sisters, and friends and beloved associates, of his association on earth any more.

Resolved, That we do tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family and relatives on the loss of one so dear to them, and endearingly bound to us by the ties of Brotherhood.

Resolved 3d. That in testimony of our high regard of the deceased, and as an act of remembrance, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 4th. That these resolutions be entered on the records of this Lodge, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also to the Fayetteville Observer and Biblical Recorder for publication, and Raleigh Standard requested to copy.

W. D. MOFFITT,
W. S. ALBRIGHT,
WESLEY SUGGS,
} Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., July 29, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I am directed to forward for publication in the Observer the enclosed communication; and to state, for the information of the parties interested, that the donation of five hundred dollars will be paid in money or yarns as the applicants may prefer, upon the order of the Central committee. The yarns will be furnished at $2 per bunch, being 20 per cent below the rates at which it is impossible to supply the present demand. Should sheetings or osnaburgs be wanted, the former will be supplied at 25 cents and the latter at 30 cents per yard.

For the first time in the history of Manufacturing in the South, this business is paying handsome dividends, and although the recent profits will not cover the heavy losses of former years, there is no good reason why the Manufacturer should now withhold his contribution. Many families of those who are now battling for the privilege we enjoy, and who are risking life to achieve what we all so much desire, our Independence as a Nation, are in circumstances of so great need as to be beyond the ability of our County Court to relieve. Much, therefore, must be done by individual donations. The call is an urgent one, and should be heeded by all who have the means to dispose of. If the rule be a correct one, "that man should give in proportion as he has prospered in his business," it is applicable alike to the Manufacturer of cloth, leather, salt, shoes, to the grower of cotton, wool, flour, bacon, and to all others who have reaped large profits from their business transactions. The high prices which have prevailed for some time past, whilst they have increased the ability of many to give, are yet greatly to be deplored; but since they are beyond man's control—he cannot change the market value of a single commodity—it is worse than useless to indulge in crimination and recrimination of each other. Whilst we cannot control the price, we *can* control the article itself, so far as to *give away* a part or all thereof or of the proceeds of its sale; and this I regard to be the proper remedy for the evil of the times.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. LEAK.

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT, July 22, 1862.

Col. John W. Leak, President of the Richmond Manf'g Company—Dear Sir: I have received and laid before the Court your communication of the 21st July inst., informing me that "At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Richmond Manufacturing Company on the 5th inst., it was ordered: that the sum of Five Hundred Dollars in yarns or other fabrics be donated to the "Soldiers' Relief Fund" for gratuitous distribution, under the direction of the Court, among such families of our Volunteers as may be in needy circumstances." And informing me further, that the above contribution is subject to my order, and will be paid over when called for, to any person I may authorize to receive it. I am requested by the Court, a majority of the Justices being on the Bench and concurring unanimously, to make known to you, and through you to the Stockholders of the Company, that the Court highly appreciates the patriotic feeling that led to this liberal donation. It will go far to alleviate the wants and contribute to the comforts of many families of Volunteers from this County, now in the field confronting our enemies and contending to the death, for our liberties and political existence.

Messrs. R. L. Steele, Samuel Terry and Hugh McLean of the Central Committee, have been appointed to receive and distribute this handsome donation.

Very respectfully,
H. W. HARRINGTON,
Chairman of the Court.

☞ **Owing to the numerous solicitations** of my fellow-soldiers in service, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore County in the House of Commons, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. JNO. ARNOLD.

July 17, 1862.

CAMP LEE, VA., July 14, 1862.

Mr. JNO. ARNOLD:—Dear Sir:—We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism and valor, do hereby request you to become a candidate to represent Moore County in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

VOTERS OF CO. H,
[A Copy.] 46th Regiment N. C. Troops.

These and other similar solicitations I received, but will omit publishing any at the present only the above.

July 28. J. A. 45-4tipd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods so signed to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 1st, 1862. ly

YANKEE RAIDS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ARREST OF CITIZENS—STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.

During the past three or four weeks, those counties in North Carolina bordering upon the Virginia lines of the Federal army, have been subjected to a series of the most dastardly and vindictive guerilla raids that have yet characterised the war in that quarter. The counties of Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck and Gates have suffered the most severely, from arrests of many of their principal citizens, robberies and burnings of property, and the excitement of negroes to revolt and escape.

A gentleman, who arrived in this city on yesterday from that section of North Carolina, informs us that in the county of Gates, the following prominent citizens were arrested by a band of Hessian cavalry, last week, and carried to Suffolk: Messrs. Thos. A. Jordan, Jas. Freeman, Jas. Wiggins, Wm. Beeman, Jas. Sparkman, Thos. Sparkman, Richard Manning, Thos. Costen and Wm. Costen. The only plea upon which they were arrested was that they were secessionists.

About two weeks ago, ninety-four slaves and a party of free negroes, through the medium of Yankee inducement, stampeded from the upper part of Pasquotank and fled into the Dismal Swamp. They comprised whole families—old and young, male and female. One of the free negroes, who was doubtless dictator of the whole party, was an "aristocrat" at home, and worth some four or five thousand dollars. A number of the inhabitants of the county immediately followed in pursuit, and recovered fifty or sixty of the slaves, and found a considerable quantity of ammunition in their camp.

On the following night, a young and estimable man, named Joseph Williams, in company with two others, went on patrol to the halfway house on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and kept watch for the runaways. They soon perceived a party of negroes, about thirty in number, approaching, led by white men, supposed to be Yankees, and upon hailing them, they were fired upon by the approaching party, and young Williams was mortally wounded. He, however, raised his gun, took aim, and together with his companions fired upon them, wounded one negro and killed two others. The rest fled, and the wounded negro was captured. Young Williams died on the spot from the effect of his wound.

A few days previously, about one hundred slaves stampeded from Camden, and five hundred from Currituck, and fled to Suffolk and Norfolk, where the Yankees find plenty of dirty work for them to do.

About ten days ago, a detachment of some fifty Yankee cavalry made a raid upon South Mills, in Camden, stole fifty negroes from Mr. Matchel Taylor, seized his horses and mules, and hitching them to a lighter on the canal, placed the negroes on board and sent them to Norfolk.

These are the more prominent instances of Federal rapacity which have occurred recently in this section of the Old North State. Robberies and burnings are of frequent occurrence, and the inhabitants are kept in a continual state of alarm. It is to be hoped that the Government will give them aid in order to enable them not only to prevent further suffering and loss, but to visit adequate vengeance upon the unprincipled hirelings who have thus despoiled them of their property, security and peace.

Richmond Enquirer, 31st.

The Fight at Smith's Mills.—We learn that about 2 o'clock on Sunday last, the enemy, numbering 500 infantry, 40 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, attempted a crossing of the White Oak River at Smith's Mills. The White Oak River is the county line of Onslow County in the direction of Newbern.

They were met there by about 125 men of Captain E. D. Ward's squadron of cavalry. Our people had previously removed the covering from off the bridge, so that the enemy could not at once cross.

The fight lasted about three hours, when Capt. Ward fell back a short distance out of the range of their artillery. They continued to shell the woods until near dark, when they fell back. In the engagement we had one man, Sergeant Williams, of the Gatlin Dragoons, wounded in both legs, and one horse wounded by the bursting of a shell. Captain Ward learns from citizens along the line of the enemy's retreat, that we killed two dead on the spot, wounded eleven badly and several more slightly. Among those badly, was their colonel, who was shot from his horse.

They curse our "two barrelled cavalry," and say they want shot guns too. They fell back about seven miles, to Mrs. Bryan's, where they met more of their men. They were there on the 28th, 1500 strong, among them five hundred cavalry.

They stripped the corn fields for roasting ears as they went, killing cattle, hogs, poultry, &c. They were piloted by a free negro, who was also officer. Our men behaved remarkably well.

Wilmington Journal, 1st.

Promotions in the N. C. Troops.—Maj. Edward Savage, 3d regiment, to be Lieut. Col., vice DeRosset promoted.

Capt. Stephen D. Thruston, 3d regiment, to be Major, vice Savage promoted.

Capt. John H. Whitaker to be Major 9th regiment, (cavalry) vice Crumpler deceased.

Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Barber, 37th, to be Col., vice Lee deceased.

Maj. E. A. Hickerson, 37th, to be Lieut. Col., vice Barber, promoted.—*State Journal.*

Southern Enterprise.—A correspondent of the Mobile "Advertiser," in speaking of a young lady whom he met on the cars, says: "She had on a pretty neat striped cotton dress, which she said she wove with her own hands, and which became her beautiful rounded form as well as any brocade silk.

"Another Alabama lady, on board, had on a pretty straw bonnet of her own manufacture! So much for the developments of home manufacture in the South, which this war has produced, and which is better than all the time our young ladies have ever spent at fashionable boarding schools to learn a smattering of French and Italian, which they abandon on graduating."

Rich. Enquirer.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two negro boys, ISAAC and MOSES. Isaac is 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion dark, strongly built, and quick spoken. Moses is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, feet very large and bottom spraddling, and looks down when spoken to. They were seen at McFall's Mills, in Robeson county, on the 21st inst., and it is supposed they were making their way to the Big Swamp below McKay's Mill. The above will be paid for their delivery to me or in any jail. Or one-half of the above for either of them.

W. D. JOHNSON.

Bennettsville, S. C., July 31, 1862. 48-2t

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL

May 31, 1862. 30-tc

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase SEVERAL YOUNG NEGROES, for which I will pay the highest Market prices. Those having Negroes for sale would do well to address me at Raleigh, N. C., where I can be found at any time.

P. J. STERNE.

July 21. 47-1mpd

WAR NEWS.

Another Brilliant Confederate Success.—LYNCHBURG, July 30.—The Republican has received the following special dispatch, dated "Narrows of New River, July 28," via Dublin, July 29:

"The gallant Major Baily, commanding four companies of cavalry, in all about 150 men, was sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. McCausland. He stormed Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas, on Friday morning at daylight, and killed and captured the entire garrison, including the Lieut. Colonel commanding, named Starr, three other commissioned officers, and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, besides killing a large number of others.

"A few of the prisoners were paroled. Not being able to bring away the large quantities of Commissary, Quarter Master and Ordnance Stores found in the place, Maj. Baily committed them to the flames. He has brought to this place a large number of Enfield Rifles, horses and mules. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. Wm. Rucker, is among them. The telegraph office at Summerville was destroyed, and the government operator captured.

This affair is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section. Its successful execution has spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in this neighborhood."

Return of Col. Morgan to Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, July 30.—Col. Morgan has returned in safety to Tennessee (a portion of his command, consisting of 1st Georgia Rangers and the Texan Rangers, reaching this city yesterday) after one of the most daring and successful raids into the heart of the enemy's country recorded in the annals of war.

From Capt. Blanchard, Quartermaster of the 1st Georgia Cavalry, the "Register" has obtained the following interesting particulars of the expedition:

Col. Morgan left Knoxville with about 1,000 men, a portion of whom were armed, and penetrating the enemy's country by a direct line, at least 250 miles, captured a dozen towns and cities, destroyed Federal military stores, and other property, and railroad bridges, in all amounting to eight or ten million dollars. He took perhaps over a thousand prisoners, all of whom he paroled. At Cynthiana he encountered a Federal force equal to his own, who, after a few hours' fight, surrendered.

At Lebanon he took between two and three thousand stand of arms, half of which he retained, and half destroyed. Here also he burned half a million dollars worth of Federal army stores. He accomplished all this, besides frightening the whole Yankee nation out of its propriety, with the loss of not more than fifteen or twenty men killed, in all his engagements, and between thirty or forty wounded, and has returned in triumph to Tennessee.

There is no truth whatever in the defeat of Col. Morgan's command near Owingsville, as reported by the Northern press. He returns to Tennessee without suffering a defeat, and with a much larger force than he started with.

The present whereabouts of Col. Morgan it would be imprudent to divulge, but that he will soon turn up again the public may rest assured.

From Grenada, Miss.—GRENADA, MISS., July 29.—Our Guerillas have recaptured Brownsville, Tenn., and burned three thousand bales of Cotton purchased by the Yankees.

Jackson's Army.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 31st says, all the signs portend an early and severe engagement between Gordonsville and the Potomac.

Yorktown evacuated.—A gentleman who reached Petersburg yesterday direct from the county of Gloucester, gives it as the opinion of people residing in the vicinity, that Yorktown has been evacuated by the enemy. Our informant states that there are no Federal troops now in Gloucester county, and thinks that all the lower Peninsula will be, if it has not been already, abandoned. With McClellan's army at Berkeley, and Fort Monroe in the possession of the Federals, we think it very probable that they will not continue the expense of garrisoning Williamsburg, Yorktown and Gloucester Point.—*Pet. Ex., 1st.*

NORTH CAROLINA KILLED AND WOUNDED.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

From the statements made in various papers I gather the following facts. North Carolina had probably some 35 to 40 Regiments engaged in the recent battles before Richmond. Of these only 19 have reported lists of casualties. The loss in these is 2454, an average of some 129 to the regiment. The 20th, Col. Iverson, sustained the heaviest loss, it reaching as many as 262 men. The 7th, Col. Campbell, (a brave and admirable officer, who fell at the head of his regiment,) lost 255, whilst the 3d, Col. Mearés, sustained the next heaviest loss, which was 195. Col. M., who was killed in the battle of Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, 1st July, was an intrepid leader, and had won his spurs in Mexico, in Yell's Arkansas Regiment, which I believe he commanded after the death of that dashing officer. To this list of the heroic commanders of our regiments who met death in leading to victory the brave North Carolina boys, must be added the names of the lamented Col. Chas. C. Lee, Col. Montfort S. Stokes, and Col. H. A. Dowd. As many as 8 or 10 of our Colonels were wounded—possibly even more. When you find such mortality and wounds among the more prominent officers, you may well suppose that the lists of killed and wounded among the subordinate officers is fearful indeed. The only Brigade which has reported fully is Branch's, which in the various engagements sustained a loss of 739 men in killed and wounded. The Commanders of Regiments, or the Brigade Commanders, should report immediately, that the intense suspense of the people of the State may be relieved. K.

Caswell, N. C. July 24th, 1862.

NORTH CAROLINA LADIES.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

From your issue of the 28th instant, I learn that an association of ladies has established in Salisbury, N. C., a "Way Side Hospital," for sick and wounded soldiers. This reminds me of what the kind and patriotic ladies of that noble old State are doing for their sick and wounded soldiers now in this city. In addition to supply depots of clothing and cordials in the city from the Old North State, I know of at least one association of ladies which has here on deposit a handsome sum of money for hospital and individual contributions. I have myself distributed several hundred dollars of it, for these ladies, among needy soldiers. And I can assure you that a couple of dollars to a penniless, wounded soldier, is a gift always thankfully received, if sent by the ladies. I have met with numbers who, though needing help, refused it till I told them that it had been sent by the ladies of their own State. I do not know what the ladies of other States have done in this way, but I firmly believe it would be difficult for them to excel their sisters of North Carolina. And I will add, a wounded man needs a little change for various purposes. He may have funds due him, or in the hands of some friend, but cannot get them. In the meantime he wants a quart of milk, or some washing done, or a pipe of tobacco! The latter has its uses in these cases though it may be cordemned in others.

Richmond, 1862. J. W.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1862.

THE ELECTION.—The reader will find in another column all the returns we have received, so far, of the election held in the Army on Thursday last for Governor of North Carolina. It will be seen that they are "like the handle to a jug, all on one side." They indicate the election of Col. Vance, by a majority unparalleled even in the days of Morehead and Saunders. For we cannot doubt that as the gallant soldiers have voted, so will their fathers and brothers and sons at home vote on Thursday next. Indeed it is probable that the unanimity of the people will be even more marked than that of the soldiers; for it was possible that the latter, themselves offering their lives in defence of the Confederacy, might have been influenced by the baseless and base charges of disloyalty preferred against supporters of Col. Vance, and by implication at least against Col. V. himself,—and might hesitate to vote for one against whom even a charge of the kind—foul as it was—had been preferred.

The result is remarkable, and as cheering as it is remarkable. The great fact stands out in bold relief, that the people have really and truly discarded party. Thousands who never voted a Whig ticket have united with other thousands who never voted a Democratic ticket,—all now voting for a *patriot*, who, we thank God in being able to believe, will be no Governor of a party, but a *true* man, who will look only to the good of the State and the Confederacy in administering the high office to which the people call him, certainly without any agency or wish of his own. We have so far returned to the purer days when office sought the man, not man the office; and when men regarded their country above all men and all parties.

If the yankees can find any consolation in the election of Col. Vance, as his opponents have pretended, they are welcome to it. A soldier in arms against them, elected by the almost unanimous voice of his fellow soldiers who have sent many yankees to their long account, and hope to give the same direction to many others, it would be as great folly in them to desire his election, as it has been worse than folly in certain persons in North Carolina to impeach his loyalty.

THE NORTH SPEAKING OUT.—The absence of much exciting war news enables us to copy some interesting and important articles from Northern papers, showing the deep dissatisfaction of both parties at the North—(for there *are* two parties there)—at the present condition and future prospects of yankeedom. The first article is from the Providence (R. I.) Post, (Democratic,) on Cotton, and a gloomy picture it presents, but not more gloomy than true. The next is from the N. Y. Independent, an intensely abolition paper, for whom Linclon's abolitionism does not go half far enough.

In addition to these we find a long article from the French paper in New York, the Courrier des Etats Unis, in which the legislation of the late session of the Lincoln Congress is reviewed with great ability and severity. We copy a few paragraphs from that also, as from a disinterested source. We have not room for the whole article.

Other Northern papers utter similar despondent language. The N. Y. Evening Post of July 24th says:

"It is not to be concealed that a feeling of gloom and despondency pervades the public mind in reference to our national affairs. Unlike the temporary sombreness which followed the battle of Bull Run, the present depression seems to deepen with time."

WRONG.—Some of our exchange papers are urging the Confederate Government to refuse to comply with its cartel for the exchange of pris ners, on the ground that Gen. Pope has issued inhuman orders for the arrest and perhaps execution of private citizens. That is no reason at all. There was abundant reason why the government should not have agreed to a cartel in the face of such arrests, and without a distinct stipulation for their discontinuance; but after it did agree to it, by all means let it be faithfully observed. To act otherwise would dishonor the government and damage our cause.

Again, it is reported that President Davis is about to issue a Proclamation of outlawry, and exclusion from the privilege of exchange as prisoners of war if captured, against Butler, Pope and Steninwehr. We hope the President will do no such thing. Let the vile creatures meet the reward of their barbarity, in the world's scorn first, and in the hazards of battle afterwards. But let us not turn any portion of that scorn upon ourselves.

GOOD AND EVIL.—The city of Mobile having appropriated $8000 for the relief of "the sick and wounded soldiers of Virginia," the Mayor of Richmond, to whom the money was sent, generously construes the language of the benefaction as including the soldiers of the whole Confederacy. The Richmond Enquirer, remarking upon these two unselfish acts, says,—

"We heard a good man say the other day that the noble deeds which have stood out amid the din and excitement of the present war, have made him think better of his race than ever before."

It is doubtless true that the evil propensities of human nature are apt to be brought out by periods of revolution and war, and that they have been brought out to some extent in this war. But it is pleasant and more just to look upon the bright side of the picture, as the Enquirer and its friend do. Occasions make men. And when men engage in defence of their homes and wives and children, and in the assertion of the great principles of free government, against a foe who outrages all with a more than savage barbarity and malignity, it would be strange indeed if an unselfish feeling of brotherhood towards all united in the same cause did not spring up in the general heart, and manifest itself in acts of benevolence like those thus recorded in Mobile and Richmond. "We be brethren;" the cause of one is the cause of all. As in the Revolution of 1776 the moral atmosphere was purified, and great and good and patriotic men had the opportunity to perform great and good and patriotic acts, so it will probably be in *this* Revolution. The good principle which had lain dormant, and would never have been developed but for the present severe trials, finds its occasion in those trials; and the world never saw nobler illustrations of that principle than "the din and excitement of the present war" have brought out.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WOUNDED.—A friend from Richmond has handed to us a copy of a pamphlet printed there by order of Surgeon General Johnson (compiled by P. F. Pescud of Raleigh) containing the names of all the wounded received in the Richmond Hospitals after the battle of Richmond. The names fill 23 large closely printed pages, and sum up the enormous number of 3,468. Such only as have been to the Hospitals are included; not those who were too slightly wounded to go there, or who went at once to private houses or to their homes. The names are in alphabetical order, with the Company and Regiment to which they belong, and the name of the Hospital.

The pamphlet may be seen at our office.

IN BAD ODOR.—The negroes appear to be in very bad odor at the North—that is, practically. Theoretically, they are more important than white folks. At Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio, furious riots have occurred in consequence of the negroes presuming to want work, whereby white laborers were thrown out of employment. At Chicago, an excited crowd refused to allow two darkeys to ride in an omnibus, and even the sheriff, who took their part, was unable to protect them from a foot race to escape from the crowd. The yankees and the blacks will have enough of one another. We wish them joy of their happy association.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The soldiers in camp voted on Thursday last. We annex such returns as have reached us:—

BLOCKER'S ARTILLERY, FORT FISHER.—For Governor: Vance 22, Johnston 2. For the State Senate (Cumberland and Harnett:) W. B. Wright 7, David McNeill 1. For the Commons, J G. Shepherd 20, John McCormick, 10, M. J. McDuffie 1, Alfred Jackson 1.

THE COMPANIES AT FORT CASWELL.—For Governor, the Columbus company voted Vance 1, Johnston 59: Halifax Co. Vance 26, Johnston 20: Robeson Co. Vance 37, Johnston 14: Sampson Co. Vance 4, Johnston 77: Brunswick Co. Vance 28, Johnston 22.

For State Legislature and Sheriff the Robeson Co. (Scotch Greys) voted: Senate, Giles Leitch 27, Chas. Malloy 17. Commons, McRae 89, McNeill 80, McCallum 14, McEachern 6, Fuller 1. Sheriff, King 80, Cobb 17, Norment 1.

Our correspondent says the official figures may show some inaccuracy in the above, the count not being entirely over when he wrote. Vance, he says, is ahead at Smithville and Fort St. Philip.

CAPT. SLOAN'S Co., 51ST N. C. T., NEAR WILMINGTON.—For Governor, Vance 85, Johnston 18. Senate, (Cumberland and Harnett.) Wright 1, McNeill 85. Commons, Shepherd 27, McDuffie 9, McCormick 80, Spears 14, McKay 7. Sheriff, McNeill 85, Roberts 3.

MURCHISON'S CAVALRY.—For Governor, Vance 34, Johnston 4. Senate, [Cumberland and Harnett:] W. B. Wright 10, McNeill 22. Commons: Shepherd 28, Spears 19, McDuffie 11, McKay 4, McCormick 4, Jackson 16.

CAPT. BARNES' HARNETT COMPANY, NEAR WILMINGTON.—For Governor: Vance 28, Johnston 21. Senate, [Cumberland and Harnett:] W. B. Wright 20, McNeill 8. Commons: Shepherd 27, Spears 28, McDuffie 2, McKay 10, McCormick 17, Jackson 0.

W. C. & R. R. BRIDGE GUARDS.—A friend at Lumberton writes that Vance got all the votes at one Bridge station and all but one at another.

24TH N. C. TROOPS.—A friend in this regiment writes us:—

"Below please find the result of the Election for Governor in the 24th Reg't:—

	Vance.	Johnston.
Co. A	55	11
B	28	1
C	24	4
D	16	2
E	28	1
F	34	
G	61	
H	35	11
I	48	
K	12	6
Total	341	36

"You will see that Co's I of Johnston, G of Robeson, and F (C. P. B.) of Cumberland have gone unanimously for Col Vance. The vote would have been much larger but we left a good many sick men at camp yesterday.

"Col Vance's Regiment is in our Brigade, (Gen. Ransom's), and we know him. This accounts for the large majority we gave him. We left camp yesterday with three days' cooked rations. Do not know our destination. It would not be prudent to tell if we did.

"Hurrah for N. C. and Old Zeb."

Anderson's Brigade.—A friend in the 14th Reg't, near Richmond, sends us the following returns:

2d State Troops—Johnston 175, Vance 47. 2 companies of this Reg't are from Wilson, 3 from Craven, 1 from Guilford, 2 from Wayne, 1 from Jones.

4th State Troops—Vance 176, Johnston 67. Beaufort has 2 companies in this Reg't, Wilson 1, Wayne 1, Davie 1, Rowan 3, Iredell 2.

30th Reg't—Vance 54, Johnston 205. The companies are from Sampson, Moore, Duplin, Brunswick, Nash, Wake, Granville, Edgecombe and Mecklenburg.

14th Reg't—Co A, from Halifax, Vance 17, Johnston 6. Senate, Wiggins 3, no opp'n. Commons, Davis 18, Faulcon 9, Joyner 1, Kitchen 5.

Co B, Davidson, Vance 16, Johnston 0. Senate, no vote. Commons, Bell 4, Walser 6.

Co C, Anson, Vance 21, Johnston 6. Senate, Simons 22, Smith 2. Commons, Dargan 23, Richardson 18, Burns 3, Barrett 1.

Co D, Cleveland, Johnston 28, Vance 1. Senate, Durham 23, Dickinson 0. Commons, Logan 23, Lattimore 19, Homesley 2, Bean 1, Peeler 0.

Co. E, Wake, Vance 14, Johnston 4. Senate, Russ 14, Bledsoe 3. Commons, Busbee 7, Miller 8, Laws 9, Alford 9, Jones 5, Marriott 2.

Co. F, Buncombe, (Col. V. was formerly Captain of *this company,*) Vance 40, Johnston 1. Senate, Shipp 31, no opposition. Commons, Burgin 17, Pickins 4.

Co. G, Rockingham, Vance 12, Johnston 2. Senate, no vote. Commons, Gilliam 13, Johnston 8.

Co H, Stanly, Vance 34, Johnston 0. Senate, Smith 29, no opposition. Commons, Waddill 29, Greene 4.

Co. I, Davidson, Vance 19, Johnston 0. Senate, Adams 3, Roberts 16. Commons, Bell 18, Walser 0.

Co K, Wake, Vance 26, Johnston 0. Senate, Russ 25, Bledsoe 0. Commons, Busbee 11, Miller 22, Laws 2, Alford 8, Marriott 2, Jones 1.

Vote in the 14th Reg't: Vance 200, Johnston 42.

Vote in the Brigade: Vance 477, Johnston 489.

Garland's Brigade, 23d Regiment.—Co. A, from Anson, Vance 13, Johnston 5. Senate, Simons 17, Smith 0. Commons, Richardson 22, Barrett 22, Burns 0, Dargan 0.

57th Reg't, at Salisbury.—A friend at Salisbury writes us that he could not get the returns, but Vance went ahead three or four to one. Some companies gave two, four, eight, &c. for Johnston—Vance getting all the others. Ramsay, Shober and D. A. Davis—the two first in particular—running pretty nearly with Vance.

The Petersburg Express has been furnished with the following statement of the results in that neighborhood:—

The following is a statement of the vote to-day in Co. A, 24th N. C. Troops: Senate, James Holeman 78; Commons, Lieut. Bumpass 76; Sheriff, W. P. Latta 76, W. H. Smith 2. For Governor: Vance 55; Johnston 11.

Co. H, 24th N. C. T.—Senate, Holeman 42; Commons, Bumpass 36, O'Briant 2, Wilkins 2; Sheriff, Latta 38, Smith 1. For Governor: Vance 37; Johnston 11.

Co. C, 35th N. C. Troops: Senate, Holeman 20, Winstead 5; Commons, Bumpass 12, Wilkins, 15; Sheriff, Latta 12, Smith 15. For Governor: Vance 21: Johnston 4.

The Companies above mentioned are all from Person county, N. C.

Vote for Governor in the following regiments:

	Vance.	Johnston.
24th N. C. Troops, 341		36
26th N. C. Troops, 420		7
	761	43
	43	
Maj. for Vance,	718	

[The 24th Regiment is Col. Clarke's, the 26th Col. Vance's.]

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following statement of the vote of the 42d Reg't at Camp near Lynchburg:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Co. A	51	2
B	47	2
C	73	2
D	45	13
E	54	5
F	24	15
G	11	89
H	62	00
I	24	1
K	20	14
	413	93

Vance's majority 320.

The Standard has the following:—

We are indebted to a friend at Goldsborough for the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO', July 31.—Majority for Col. Vance in 54th regiment, 234; majority for Vance in 55th regiment, about 100. Capt. Bradbury's company near this place, gave Vance 40, Johnston none.

We are indebted to a soldier friend for the following:

"PETERSBURG, July 31.—In Ransom's brigade the vote for Governor is as follows: Vance 1,582, Johnston 210."

We learn that the 56th regiment, at Camp Mangum, gave Vance 150 majority.

A friend just from Petersburg, informs us that the 53d regiment gave Vance 260, and Johnston 63. The 52d regiment gave Vance 357, and Johnston 42.

We learn that the vote of the Confederate soldiers, (conscripts,) in camp near this place, *was nearly unanimous for Vance.* Alamance, Orange, Anson, Wake, Guilford, and other Counties voted *unanimously* for him. Johnston county gave Vance 54, Johnston 2. Davidson gave Vance 165, Johnston 7.

An extra from the Staudard gives the following additional items: Martin's brigade, for Vance 1002, Johnston 293. 56th regiment, 211 maj. for Vance, instead of 150, as above reported. 29th regiment, (Morristown, Tennessee,) for Vance 334, Johnston 103. Capt. Cowles's company, 1st N. C. Cavalry, in Northampton county, for Vance 90, Johnston none. 57th regiment, (at Salisbury,) two to one in Vance's favor.

The Wilmington Journal learns "that the 11th regiment, commanded by Col. Leventhorpe, gave a majority of 140 for Vance. The 51st, commanded by Col. Cantwell, went largely for Johnston. The troops at Fort Fisher gave a decided majority for Vance. Those at Fort Caswell and Fort St. Philip went pretty much for Johnston."

The Journal has returns of New Hanover and Duplin companies in that vicinity, giving Vance 1, Johnston 102.

RECAPITULATION.

	Vance.	Johnston.
Ransom's Brigade (5 Reg'ts)	1,582	210
Martin's " "	1,002	293
Anderson's " (4 Reg'ts)	477	489
56th Reg't	211 maj.	
53d "	260	63
52d "	357	42
29th "	334	103
11th "	140 maj.	
42d "	413	93
54th "	284 maj.	
55th "	100 "	
Sundry companies above	578	348
	5688	1641

The vote of Col. Vance's own regiment, the 26th, is worthy of special notice: Vance 420, Johnston 7—just enough to show that no constraint was put upon the men. They didn't vote for Johnston because they preferred Vance, whom they knew from fifteen months of the closest observation, in the trying relation of commander and soldier—a relation in which so many men of narrow souls play the tyrant.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends in the several counties will greatly oblige us by sending the results of the elections on next Thursday, so soon as they can be ascertained.

IMPORTANT SPECULATIONS.—The semi-official position of the Richmond Enquirer gives to its editorial articles more than ordinary significance. We have therefore read with deep interest an article in that paper of the 1st inst on the probable character of the next news from Europe. After stating that by the 21st of July the true details of the Richmond battles would have reached Europe, with their effects of gloom and despondency, and derangement of money matters at the North, the Enquirer says:—

"This news probably reached England on the 21st of July. Allow five days for its discussion and digestion, and we are brought to the 26th of July. On this latter day a steamer was to sail for America. It will probably reach this continent about next Wednesday, the 6th of August. It may, perhaps, bring the decision of the French and English Governments as to our recognition. They will probably have had all the time they wish, for decision; for the subject and the question are not new to them. They have been considering it in the prospect, for many months.

"We await the arrival of the 6th of August steamer with much interest and with strong hope. The sentiment of Europe, as expressed through the great organs of public opinion for some time past, indicates that McClellan's defeat, at this stage of the war, would be embraced as the occasion for Confederate recognition. Indeed, it is said on credible, though not official authority, that the Ministers of the English and French Governments had an understanding with Lincoln's envoys, as early as the first of last February, on the subject of recognition. Those envoys stated to the Ministers the positive opinion that the South would be subdued and possessed by the North in ninety days. The Ministers replied that they would give *double* that time—would wait six months to see the result. But if, at the end of that period, the prediction had not been verified, the Government of the United States must not consider it unfriendly if they gave the Confederate States that recognition which would be their due. With this understanding they parted. This, we repeat, is not official, but it comes under better authority than the mere reports that find their way into the press.

"At all events it is perfectly well known that England and France are very great and very impatient sufferers by the war; that their opinion as to the result has long ago been made up: that the permanent division of what was the United States, they regard as a settled fact; that the war is simply one of passion, to the distress not only of both belligerents, but of the laborers and manufacturers of England and France.

"Thus viewing the contest, it is natural that they should take every allowable step to bring it to a close, and promote an immediate settlement upon the inevitable basis of Confederate independence.

"Of the probable effect of recognition it is vain to speculate at this time. Perhaps, despite our hopes, the recognition may not now come. But if it should be accorded, we do not think it will probably produce war, or, at least, *immediate* war, between Lincoln and Europe. True, Seward has told his ministers *to say it will*, in all the principal Courts of the East. But he likewise declared that to recognize us as *belligerents* would be received in the same manner; and the words had scarcely escaped his pen before England and France expressly, and in public document, declared us a belligerent, and accorded us all the rights of warfare that Lincoln possessed, even to privateering, which England hates. Seward, in answer, roared as gently as a sucking dove. He said, in substance, that he was determined to maintain peace with England and France; that he had resolved to consider himself '*not* kicked;" that England and France were good friends to the United States; that the only difficulty was, they did not see things in the same light with the United States government; that, in fact, they did practically agree, but had different ways of expressing themselves. It was thus he devoured his own words and escaped war. The similar feat of Lincoln's government in the case of the Trent need not be recalled.

"We do not, therefore, think that Lincoln will resent recognition by a declaration of war. He will submit to it, and perhaps demonstrate that it is exactly right, and Seward may endeavor even to be gracious. But we do think that recognition will either bring early peace to us, or will *grow* into war with Europe. Recognition will be for an object. Interest will have as much to do with it as comity. England and France want cotton and want it very badly. Recognition is a step to it. It will be followed up, if necessary, and will be followed up readily; for it is '*the first* step" that troubles. The blockade must yield, in order to let cotton out. The war must cease, as a wanton vexation to commerce.

"We are inclined to think that Lincoln would not wait for this pressure from Europe before making peace with us. His people are very weary of the war, and are much discouraged at the prospect. They would be thankful to be shown a way to peace. They would rejoice as they did when Seward saved them in the Trent affair, and when they gladly accepted the long letter in which he smothered up that everlasting disgrace."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Petersburg, Nelson Gray, aged 22 years, of Charlotte, a soldier in 53d Reg't.

Wm. F. Warren, of Guilford county, a member of Boggs' Battalion of Light Artillery, died in Richmond on the 9th.

In Richmond, 16th inst., J. W. Davenport, from the effects of a wound received in the late battle; a member of Capt. McGee's company from Mecklenburg—34th Regiment.

Near Wilmington, 27th July, private Ichabod Quinn, of Co. C, 51st Reg't.

Near Petersburg, 20th July, private Samuel Taylor, of Co. C, 45th Reg't, aged 37, of Guilford county. Also, on the 25th, private Julius Story of the same Co. and county, aged 17.

Of Brain Fever, Corp'l Wm. A. Bennett, of Co. D, 53d Reg't.

Of typhoid fever, in hospital near Richmond, 20th July, James H. N. Everitt, aged 20 years 11 months and 20 days.

On 28th July, near Richmond, of typhoid fever, Private John Jones, of Co. K, 3d Reg't, aged 19 years.

At Winston, on the 30th ult., of a wound accidentally received in the course of a dissection, Surgeon J. A. Gallagher, C. S. A., in the 32d year of his age.

In Richmond, 30th of June, from a wound received in the recent battle, Evan Hilton, of Davidson county, in the 29th year of his age, a member of Co. K, 48th Reg't.

In the hospital at Richmond, July 15th, John Watson Yates, from a wound received in the battle; a native of Guilford, in Capt. C. C. Cole's Co.

In camp, near Petersburg, of fever, 21st ult., Simeon Casper, a member of Co. B, 45th Reg't N. C. Troops.

In Richmond, on the 5th July, of a wound received on the 1st, E. T. Hardison, aged 18 years, 4 months, a private in Co. E, (Onslow Grays,) 3d Reg't N. C. T.

At Charlottesville, Va., 4th June, of typhoid fever, John Lewis Reich, of Capt. Stowe's Company, 33d Regiment, of Forsyth county.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Night Attack upon McClellan.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Our citizens were aroused yesterday morning about half-past twelve o'clock, by the loud and rapid discharge of artillery. The flashes of the guns were distinctly seen in a North-easterly direction, and plainly indicated that the cannonading was on James river, in the neighborhood of City Point. The firing continued incessantly for about two hours, when it measurably slackened, and in a few moments ceased entirely. All was suspense, until about 8 o'clock, when a courier arrived, from whom we gathered some particulars, not altogether satisfactory, but believed to be reliable in the main.

The cause of the cannonading was a night attack upon McClellan's fleet and camp from the south bank of James river. The guns intended to operate against the fleet were placed in eligible positions about Coggin's Point, and those designed to rouse up the sleepers in the grand army were located along the bank of the river at points below Coggin's. The first discharge was from "Long Tom," of Walker's battery, which was a signal for a general discharge, and instantly a fringe of flame lined the river bank for a distance of three or four miles. The roar was deafening, and the echoes reverberated for miles around. After the first round from our pieces, the many lights which twinkled from the foremasts of the Federal fleet suddenly disappeared. The extinguishing of the lights made but little difference, however, as our guns had been sighted before dark, and all that remained for our brave boys to do was to load as rapidly as possible. Parties present say they distinctly heard "crashing" on the river, but whether caused by our balls, or the colliding of Yankee craft in their efforts to get out of the way, it was impossible to tell.

One thing is very certain, that if we did not sink or destroy many of the enemy's transports, we certainly produced great consternation among them; as the entire number, supposed to be largely over one hundred, had weighed anchor, and were nowhere to be seen yesterday morning at daylight. It is thought to be a matter of impossibility, that we could have fired so many shots, into so large a number of vessels and so crowded together, without inflicting serious damage. But unless the enemy tells the truth, which is something they rarely do, we shall never know what damage our night attack inflicted.

The enemy's gunboats replied promptly, but were compelled to shoot at random, and therefore did us but little damage. One of the shells from a gunboat exploded among a portion of the men attached to Dabney's battery. Wm. T. Dalton, of Louisa county, was instantly killed; Thomas Farquhar, of Richmond city, was wounded severely, and Patrick Graham, also of Richmond, was wounded slightly.

The only other casualties that we have ascertained, were by the premature firing of a gun attached to Page's battery. The piece becoming rather hot, the man whose duty it was to press the vent, withdrew his thumb while the men were in the act of loading, and the gun was discharged. Alex. H. Thacker from Hanover county, who was ramming the gun had both hands shockingly mangled. They were amputated subsequently at the wrists. John Brooks, also of Hanover, was terribly burnt about the face. Some four others were wounded but very slightly.

It is thought that such of our guns as were placed to command portions of McClellan's camps, must have caused great injury to the Hessians. They were all sighted by daylight, and the camps were in fair range.

Later.—We conversed with a gentleman last night who spent yesterday at a place on the other side of James River, which commanded a fine view of McClellan's camp. The fleet has not entirely disappeared, as he counted 90 vessels there, after having counted 47 previously, as they proceeded down the river. He was unable to discover that any of the vessels bore marks of injury.

Last night at 10 o'clock, a large fire was raging apparently in the immediate vicinity of Berkeley.—*Exp.*

Brilliant Guerilla Dashes.—TUPELO, MISS., July 30.—Information received at Headquarters states that Col. Armstrong, commanding the cavalry of the army of the West, has taken Courtland, Ala., capturing 150 more prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland were frantic with joy. We have reliable information that 15,000 Federals during last week passed Tuscumbia eastward, destined for Chattanooga.

TUPELO, July 30.—Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. Gen. Armstrong's official report states that on the 25th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled.

The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Ours was less. He also captured twelve wagons with horses attached and equipments, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipage of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including 500 bushels of corn in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge; and trestle work, were destroyed.

Gen. Armstrong defeated the enemy at Town Creek the same day, taking 14 prisoners. Rosecranz's division is at Tuscumbia.

Affairs in the Valley—Cavalry Exploits.—RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—About the 25th of July a party of 18 men belonging to Col. Harman's cavalry regiment, under Lieut. Morrow, made a dash upon the enemy at Nineveh, Warren county, Va., and captured 18 prisoners, 40 horses, and 14 wagons, with a large quantity of stores. Ten of the wagons were destroyed for want of men to bring them off. Some important dispatches were also captured. There were over 20 Federal horsemen with the train when it was attacked, but they took to flight after a brief resistance.

On the night of the 20th ult., a company of the 12th Virginia cavalry, under Capt. O'Ferrall, entered the town of Luray, Page county, in the hope of finding a body of the enemy, who had been committing various depredations upon the property of the citizens. The Yankees, however, had taken their departure but a short time before. At Newton, near Winchester, Capt. O'Ferrall's company captured and paroled a number of prisoners.

A large force of Yankee cavalry crossed the Blue Ridge, from Madison county, on the 24th ult., into Rockingham, and arrested Dr. S. B. Jennings, Dr. S. P. H. Miller, Capt. Kite, Capt. Covington, Geo. W. Sanford, and Meredith Nighting, residing near Conrad's store. They burned Mr. Nighting's barn and dwelling house, alleging as a reason that a Yankee soldier had been shot and killed near that place. Some of the parties were subsequently released but Mr. N. was carried off into captivity.—*Examiner.*

From Gordonsville.—The Lynchburg Republican has information of a reliable character that an engagement between the enemy and the Confederate forces at or near Gordonsville was anticipated on Friday, though it may be postponed. It was ascertained Thursday that the enemy was advancing in heavy force, and every necessary preparation was making to receive him.

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—From the position of affairs on the Rappahannock the impression prevails that active operations cannot be long delayed. For several days past the enemy have been making such disposition of his forces as to induce the belief that an advance is early contemplated. Passengers by the Central train, last evening, represent that the main army of Pope has moved up from Culpepper into Madison, and that a considerable infantry force had been advanced in a southwesterly direction as far as Standardsville, in Greene county. This point is on the road leading into the Valley, through Swift Run Gap, and only a few miles from the foot of the Blue Ridge.

The depredations committed by Pope's army in Culpepper are without parallel, even in this war of unheard of atrocities. The infamous order of the Yankee Commandant of that Department has been put into practical operation, and, as a result, large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, &c., have been stolen from their rightful owners, and the stock of wheat, corn, and other necessaries of life, constituting the sustenance of the people, have been appropriated to the use of the invaders. In some instances families have been left upon the verge of starvation. Acts of the most infamous character enacted upon the negro women of the county are reported in the presence of white ladies, and in some instances deeds of violence have been perpetrated upon respectable ladies themselves. Citizens are daily arrested and sent off to Washington, there to be incarcerated. Among others, the Rev. John Cole, an aged minister of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Sunday last, and taken from his pulpit, for praying for the Confederacy. They stole from Capt. John Taylor, an officer in the Confederate army, 28 negroes, burnt his house and all the out-buildings, carried off his stock and everything else of value, and desolated his entire farm, one of the finest in the county.—*Dispatch.*

Yankee Outrages in Nansemond and Isle of Wight.—A gentleman direct from the neighborhood informs us that the Yankee Vandals are roaming the counties of Nansemond and Isle of Wight, stealing negroes, bacon and horses, and arresting every citizen whose loyalty to the Confederate States is known.

The following gentlemen have been arrested, some of them manacled, and dragged off to the Rip Raps: James Dilliard, E. Bev. Hunter, James M. Holland, Alexander Ashburn, Wm. Lawrence, Robert R. Pinner, Addison Ashburn, Captain Charles Holland, J. Y. Council, M. Norfleet, Joseph Y. Council, Charles Sumner and David P. Wright. The two latter were placed in irons, and marched off under a file of Dutch Yankees from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sumner is charged with the *murder* of a notorious free negro.

From Mr. Dilliard, the Yankees stole some eight or ten thousand pounds of bacon and lard, and then carried him to the Rip Raps, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government.

Messrs. Ashburn and Pinner were arrested upon the charge of having purchased bacon for the Confederate government.

The Rev. Putnam Owen, of the Baptist Church, was arrested last Sunday at Windsor, Isle of Wight, and Alex. Ashburn, Postmaster at Windsor, and Robt. R. Pinner, assistant P. M., were arrested at the same time.

In many instances, the Lincoln thieves have swept everything from the premises they visited, not leaving the females and children of the family a pound of meat, or a single horse.

A perfect reign of terror prevails in some portions of Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, and the people are leaving their homes by night and secreting themselves in the forests during the day, so that they may escape the clutches of the invaders, and reach, if possible, the Confederate lines, which do not now extend beyond Black-water.

The loss to the Confederate States in bacon and lard in that section, will be immense.—*Pet. Express, 2d inst.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, August 1, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—"Long Grabs" is still alive and a kicking. Those who thought he had departed for the land of "sperrits" are mistaken.

There have been some 3000 conscripts at the camp near here, and they are still coming in. 2000 probably have been sent to Richmond. I think Maj. Mallett sends them to the Department as fast as they are ready, and from there they are sent as far as practicable to the regiments they wish to go to. They have plenty of room now and good fare at the camp, and are generally enjoying themselves very well. Some 250 in all have left without proper permission, but many of them are returning. One man came back as soon as he plowed his corn over. Most of those that left did so through ignorance of their duty and misapprehension. Every thing was in such confusion at first, and the place so over crowded, that they could hardly get accommodations. Some had left their crops in such condition that they would be lost, and their families were suffering. Their course in leaving was no doubt from honest motives, and under some circumstances may be excusable, but many had no reasonable excuse and have shown themselves cowardly deserters—the basest character pertaining to any one claiming the rights of citizenship. There is but little sickness in the camp. The business is conducted rather hurriedly and confusedly and the few men transacting it have been so busy that they cannot give proper attention to what they do. They have no time for any thing out of their regular course, and have to refuse hundreds of special private applications.

The 56th Reg't organized at Camp Mangum yesterday: Paul F. Faison of Northampton, Colonel, G. Gratiot Luke of Camden, Lieut. Colonel, and H. F. Schenck of Cleaveland, Major. Col Faison is a young man; graduated at West Point 2 or 3 years ago, and was Major in 14th Reg't, Col. Daniel. Lt. Col. Luke was Capt of Co H in 32d Reg't., and is Capt. here now. Major Schenck is also Capt. now. All will no doubt make good officers This is one of the finest, if not the best Reg'ts formed here. The companies are:

Co. A, Capt. Luke, Camden county.
B, " F. N. Roberts, Cumberland.
C, " White, Pasquotank.
D, " Jno. W. Graham, Orange.
E, " J. G. Lockhart, Northampton.
F, " H. F. Schenck, Cleaveland.
G, " H. J. Lane, Henderson.
H, " Halyburton, Alexander.
I, " Harrill, Cleveland.
K, " Alexander, Mecklenburg.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $5 from Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick, 1 box of Hospital stores from Mrs McDougald, Mrs McFadyen, Mrs C D and Chris. Monroe, and Miss Kate Monroe; Hospital stores from Mr D McIntyre.

The Association also gratefully acknowledges the kind and efficient services rendered to our sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond, by Dr. J. A. MacRae, Dr. Theodore Martine, Mr. Wm. Myrover, and Mr. J. C. Worth.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOORE COUNTY RIFLES, near Richmond, Va., July 31, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The health of our company is improving, and I hope it will not be long till, as usual, it will send up a yell at a forward movement. Since the fights around here we have lost 7 men, 2 of whom died of wounds received in battle, viz: Daniel Buie and K. W. Wicker. 4 died of typhoid fever, viz: J. D. Morris, J. J. Wicker, A. D. McPherson, and Stanford Hunter. One, J. B. Graham, drowned in Cape Fear river, having been wounded and started home on furlough. In the above our company has lost some good members, and we can but hold in pleasing remembrance their many virtues and good qualities. Not our will, but God's be done. H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in Petersburg, Va., on the 30th ult., of fever, Serg't WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON DAVIS, Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. T., in the 22d year of his age.

At the first call of his country to defend her against a tyrannical and oppressive foe, this noble young man volunteered in Capt. Wm. P. Martin's Company, the "Moore County Independents," on the 3d June 1861. In the battle of Newbern he conducted himself nobly, as well as in the more recent battles around Richmond. Soon after the battle of July 1st he was taken sick and was sent to Petersburg, where he died. In recording the death of Serg't Davis, we deeply sympathize with his relatives and friends. His heart was one of open and generous impulses, for we knew him well; he was beloved and respected by all who knew him. But he fell by the ruthless hand of disease, in going forth to defend his country. May the roses bloom as fresh upon his grave as the remembrance of his many virtues will be fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades. May his country cherish his memory, and wreathe a garland of immortal honor for its fallen patriot. May he rest in peace! A COMRADE IN ARMS.

Carthage, Aug. 2, 1862.

In Richmond, Va., on the 17th July last, James Carver, a member of the 33d Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 48th year of his age. Mr. Carver was a citizen of Cumberland county, volunteered at an early period of the war, along with one of his sons, in a Cumberland company, took part in the battle of Newbern and was engaged with his Reg't in the recent battles before Richmond. He escaped the casualties of the battle field, to fall a victim to camp disease; leaving a mother, wife and children to deplore his loss.—Com.

In the Howard Hospital at Richmond, Va., June 26th, from a wound received in battle near Richmond, Joseph A. Campbell, son of John C. Campbell of Robeson Co., a private in Co. G, Highland Boys, 24th N. C. Reg't. He was among the first to volunteer when his company was gotten up at Floral College May 1, 1861. He was a true and patriotic soldier. He died in the 20th year of his age.—Com.

MOORE COUNTY.—A letter from a subscriber in Moore county says,—

"Col. Vance is going a long way ahead up here, Johnston men are "like hen's teeth," few and useless—useless because Col. Johnston can't be elected."

The information given by the Wilmington Journal about the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory will no doubt be very interesting—to the enemy.

We learn by Telegraph this morning that there are three of the enemy's steamers off Fort Fisher. They captured last night a sloop deeply loaded, from her looks supposed to be the Spray, Capt. Brown, of Wilmington, inward bound.—*Wil. Journal, 2d inst.*

The Price of Negroes.—The following statement of the prices brought at a late auction sale may be interesting, especially in view of the fact that the first five were sold by order of the Receiver as the property of alien enemies:—

One woman 37, and two girls 12 and 7 years old, $2,325; one woman 19 and one child 6 months old, 1,400; one woman 30 and three children 7, 5 and 3 years old, 2,350; one man 37 years old, 1,220; one man 50 years old, 975; one man 35 years old 1,160; one man 40 years old, lame, 875—$10,255.—*Wil. Journal.*

DIED,

At his residence in Montgomery county, on the 29th June, in the 67th year of his age, ANGUS MARTIN, Esq. In the death of Mr. Martin this community sustains a loss of one of its very best citizens, who was universally beloved by all his acquaintances for rare noble-minded qualities. Com.

CORN—*Bladen County Corn.*

WM. McINTYRE offers for sale at the Boat in bulk, 600 Bushels Corn—Bread Corn.
Aug.

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO'—THE WOMEN IN BATTLE

The Bristol (Tenn.) Advocate gives some interesting particulars of the capture of Murfreesboro' by Col Forrest. It says:

From thirty to forty of our men were killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. This was done principally by the battery, and from the court-house, in which large numbers of the enemy had taken shelter. Our men broke a hole in the court-house, and were about burning it with its contents, when they learned that the Yankees had a number of the citizens of Murfreesboro' under arrest in a large upper room in order to try them for treason against the Lincoln dynasty.

Never were soldiers hailed with more enthusiastic expressions of gratitude and exultation than were the Confederate soldiers hailed by the citizens of the town. Numbers of them, including not a few ladies, joined in the bloody conflict, and with pistols and everything else with which they could fight, assisted in dealing dismay and death upon the hated invaders of their homes and their rights.

It was yet early in the morning when our forces commenced the attack, and many of the ladies of the place could not be restrained from rushing into the streets, with disheveled hair and in their sleeping attire, cheering our soldiers; and when any would fall, or were wounded, they would clasp them in their arms, assisting in bearing them to their houses and ministering to them as to delivering angels, and when our officers would remonstrate, telling them that they were in danger from the shots of the enemy, they would reply that the Lord would defend them, and that it was no greater peril than that to which their gallant defenders were all exposed.

In the jail at Murfreesboro' were several of the daring band of Colonel Jack Morgan, who had been taken prisoners some time ago, when that bold ranger met with his reverse at Lebanon. Our soldiers released them from prison early in the action, and they fought like Spartans till the affair was ended. None enjoyed the victory with a better relish than did these liberated heroes.

Among the prisoners we saw was Brig. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana. He was a sour, beefy, crest-fallen looking fellow, with no marks of manliness and but few of intelligence about his face. We had a short conversation with him at Kingston, where they staid on Friday night. He was evidently an inferior man to some of his Colonels and other officers. The humbugging Government must have put him in position because his name was Crittenden, acting upon the principle that the name makes the rose smell sweetly.

The Knoxville Register also contains some particulars of the fight. It says:

As Colonel Forrest's command were marching through Cannon county, on their way to Murfreesboro', the citizens crowded the thoroughfares, cheering our gallant men with every demonstration of joy. The ladies everywhere were particularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Cannon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro'. The ladies besought our men, with tears in their eyes, to rescue their husbands and fathers from the hands of the tyrant. One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Captain Haney, of the 1st Georgia cavalry, and wringing her hands, implored him to bring her father back to her again. The old man turned to her, with his whole soul beaming in his face, and exclaimed, while the manly tear started to his eye, "*I will, my daughter! I will!*" The result proved the truth of his words. The Captain was the first to enter the court-house, where the prisoners were confined—and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the household roof.

As our little army went dashing into Murfreesboro', the whole population were aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their windows, balconies, and verandas, with every demonstration of delight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures of thankfulness to Heaven for the day of their deliverance. As the morning advanced and as the fight thickened, the same fair ones were in the streets in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of lead, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteens with water and their haversacks with an abundance of provisions. Unheeding the shots from the enemy's guns, they thought only of the comfort of their gallant champions. One lady received a ball through her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers. Such heroism has never been known in the annals of war, and will illuminate to the remotest generation the history of our glorious land.

A company of Federals were in possession of the court-house and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Georgia,) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in most gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors of the edifice, under a most galling fire of musketry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up the stairway, the building was immediately set on fire, when the Yankees above bawled out lustily for quarters. The fire was extinguished, the whole company surrendered, and our imprisoned fellow-citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the court-house and to receive in his arms the liberated captives.

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rushing towards him frantic with joy; and exclaiming "Colonel, I'll be d—d if I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his staff!" "You don't say so Captain," answered the Colonel. "If I havn't there's no h—ll!" exclaimed the old man, and passed on to new deeds of heroism and of glory.

Another Brutal Order.—The following Order has just reached us. Truly it is "infamous," and worthy of "a Hessian hound!" To "break bread and eat salt" with gentlemen of the first consideration, and then to murder them in cold blood for the deed, perhaps justifiable, of *others*, is of the true spirit of the bottomless pit. We do not see what is to prevent this war from becoming one of extermination:

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION,
GREEN'S FARM, July 13, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No 6.

Major William Steadman, commanding 6th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page county, Virginia, and send them to these headquarters with an escort as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwackers," one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me. It is well known that these so-called "bushwackers" are inhabitants of the district and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A STEINWEHR,
Brig. Gen. Commanding 2d Division.

Political Prisoners.—There are now 145 prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison, Washington city. They belong to almost every State in the south.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, July 30.—The following are the conditions agreed upon by Gen. John A. Dix on the part of the United States, and Gen. D H Hill on the part of the Confederate States, for a general exchange of prisoners of war:

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, VA.,
July 22, 1862.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1st. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the condition and terms following.

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the Navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A General commanding in chief, or an Admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A Flag Officer or Major General shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A Commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a Brigadier General, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for twenty privates or common seamen.

A Captain in the Navy, or a Colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Colonel, or a Commander in the Navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant Commander, or a Major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for eight privates or common seamen.

A Lieutenant or a Master in the Navy or a Captain in the Army or Marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for six privates or common seamen.

Master's Mates in the Navy or Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, Warrant officers in the Navy, Masters of merchant vessels, and Commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for three privates or common seamen: Second Captains, Lieuts. or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the Navy and all non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

Art. 2d. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Art. 3d. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty, or any alleged civil offence, are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Art. 4th. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work, held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Art. 5th. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Art. 6th. The stipulations and provisions above-mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principle involved being:

1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents.

2d. That privates and officers, and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4th. That no officer, soldier or employee in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends.

5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

JOHN A DIX, Maj Gen.
D H HILL, Maj Gen. C. S. A.

SUPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Art. 7th. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent, with all reasonable dispatch, to A. H. Aiken's, below Dutch Gap, on the James river, in Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and, in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be, the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commander of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Art. 8th. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

Art. 9th. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

JOHN A DIX, Maj. Gen.
D. H HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

Escaped Prisoners.—RICHMOND, July 31.—Yesterday two privateersmen who had been captured some months ago by a Federal vessel arrived in this city, having effected their escape from Fort Delaware. The intelligent story told by these men of their sufferings is interesting and affecting, and their account of maltreatment at the hands of the enemy is enough to turn the blood of our people to fire.

The escaped prisoners were captured on the schooner Beauregard some months ago and taken into Key West. While at sea, for nine days they were kept in double irons, and eleven of them put in a space, under the gallant forecastle, about four feet wide and not quite nine long. A negro sentinel was placed over them to insult their misery. The accounts given by the prisoners of the sufferings of themselves and companions in this terrible prison almost equal the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Two of the men became insane from their sufferings and went raving mad.

The prisoners were subsequently transferred to Fort Warren, and thence to Fort Lafayette, in which latter place they were ironed, compelled to do garrison duty, and treated with a cruelty to which every addition was made of insult and mockery. The cell in this fort inhabited by Colonel Thomas, of Maryland—the hero of the well remembered and romantic exploit of the St. Nicholas—is described as a piece of devilish ingenuity. It is a close, dim cell, the only window in it being planked up; the light of day is sparingly admitted through holes in the board, but with a refinement of cruelty, another partition of board is erected on the outside of the window, allowing the prisoner only air to breathe, but no sight of the earth and the blue sky, from which he is separated by the bonds of the living death to which the enemy has condemned him.

We recite these accounts of our prisoners, which we have no reason to doubt, that the people of the South may know what debt of retribution and vengeance to the North remains unpaid by them.—*Examiner.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Meares, July 25th, Joseph H. Sessoms, of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen.

Near Richmond, 21st July, Thomas M. Simpson, of Co. F, 18th Reg't.

At Newton, 9th July, of typhoid fever, Capt. M. N. Shell, of the 22d Reg't.

In Hospital at Richmond, 9th July, Geo. B. Hood of Caldwell county, aged 22.

At Richmond, 8th July, Shadrach Harless, of Ashe county, aged 17. He was in the battle of Newbern, and in the last of the series of battles at Richmond was mortally wounded.

At Drury's Bluff, S. W. C. Siler of Chatham county, of Co. G, 26th Reg't.

In the Hospital at Goldsborough, on the 15th inst., William S. Scarborough, Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 9th June, in hospital at Wilmington, R. H. Webb, aged 21 years 4 months and 20 days, of Anson county, of Capt. Sturdivant's Co., in the 43d Reg't.

In camp near Richmond, Va., July 25th, of Typhoid Fever, Charles Ashford Winders of Duplin Co., a member of Co. C, 2d Reg't N. C. T.

In Richmond county, June 19th, Risdon D. Nichols, of Co. D, 23d Reg't.

In Newbern, March 28th, W. B. Monroe, of Capt Kelly's Moore county Co., aged 30.

In Goldsboro', June 3d, Arch'd Black, of Capt. Black's Co. from Moore county, aged 26.

In Richmond, July 3d, Wallace Scales, of Rockingham county, aged 28.

At Lumberton, July 6th, Wm. J. Rothwell, of the Washington Light Infantry, aged 19.

At the American Hotel, in Richmond, June 27th, of Typhoid fever, Henry Clay Holt, of Raleigh, aged 19 years, of the "Warren Guards," 12th Reg't N. C. V.

Near Richmond, 1st Serg't A. A. Holshouser of the Rowan Artillery.

In Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, on the 10th inst. Daniel W. Click, a member of Capt. Foster's Co. F, 18th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., July 26th, 1862.

At a meeting of the Company, Scotch Greys, held this evening, Lieut. J. S. McArthur was called to the Chair and 1st Serg't D. C. Bule appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the death of our late Capt. MALCOM MCNAIR of Robeson county, and on motion, appointed a committee consisting of J. C. Carlyle, Lieut. J. M. McKinnon and Serg't D. A. Bule to draft resolutions expressive of our respect and sorrow for the worthy deceased.

The resolutions were afterwards presented and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we as a Company unite in bestowing this last tribute of affection and sorrow for our late Capt. Malcom McNair, the sad intelligence of whose death has fallen heavily upon each heart and tells us we have lost a friend endeared to us by his noble virtues and congenial society; that our country has lost a true patriot and brave soldier, his county and community a highly respected and worthy citizen, and his friends and relatives have sustained an irreparable loss.

He has fallen another victim on the Altar of Liberty; for though he died at home, where the hand of affectionate relatives ministered to his wants and soothed his last hours, yet, early in our present struggle he volunteered, was elected Captain, and proceeded to this post where he contracted the insidious and fatal disease which soon separated him from his company—devotedly attached to him, and which terminated his earthly existence in the meridian of life and in the midst of his usefulness.

Resolved, That in sorrow we bow in humble resignation to the will of God "in whose hand are the issues of life and death," and should each one view, in this dispensation, the afflicting evidences of our mortality, and the necessity of being always ready for the summons of the last messenger; that we tender our sympathies and condolence to the friends and relatives of the deceased, and unite with them in tears of sorrow over the tomb of our departed friend, and trust, from our knowledge of his virtuous character, that his spirit has gone to a higher and holier state of existence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian for publication.

J. S. McARTHUR, Chm'n.
D. C. BULE, Sec'y.

In Seabrook's Hospital, Richmond, July 14th, Daniel Buie, aged 29 years 3 months and 18 days. He was wounded in the battle before Richmond, June 27th, in both arms. He had volunteered in Capt. Swann's Co 30th Reg't N. C. T. He leaves a father and mother, four sisters and four brothers, three of whom are in the Army, to mourn his untimely death.—Com.

OBITUARY.

The officers who prepare lists of casualties in battle are so careless in writing names that innumerable errors occur in the printing. Proper names should always be written plainly. In the Virginia papers the name of Hiram Evans is given as among the killed on the night of the 25th June, the first day of the late battles near Richmond. Subsequently the name was printed O. H. Jones. Both were wrong. The name intended was Orpheus H. Evans, only son of Oren S. Evans, of Chatham county, who fell while on picket duty in Co. E, 26th Reg't, (Col. Vance's.) He had been more than a year in service, had gone through the battle of Newbern, unharmed, and had escaped the physical and moral evils of camp life, to perish almost the first day of his arrival in Virginia. When the war broke out he was not 18, and was engaged in the study of medicine. He was too patriotic to remain quiet while the liberty of his country was in jeopardy; but at once volunteered. He was a youth of irreproachable morals, addicted to no vices, and gentle in demeanor. The blow is a crushing one to father, mother and sisters—the only son and youngest child in the family. But they would not have had him act the craven, and he died to illustrate the character of a patriot and hero. In an Address delivered when his company departed, he foreshadows the result which has made his home sad indeed.

In memory of my brother, ORPHEUS H. EVANS, *who fell at the battle of the Seven Pines on the night of the 26th June* 1862.

He left his home twelve months ago,
A brave and manly boy,
And onward went to meet the foe,
His father's pride and mother's joy.

He was the idol of our hearts,
A true confiding brother;
And hard it was for us to part,
We never had another.

Beloved by those he left behind,
No foe he had at home,
He was ever gentle, good and kind;
But oh! the cruel foe did come.

One month ago, with step so light,
His young and manly form,
From Kinston willingly did go,
To meet the leaden storm.

Few days before he met his doom,
A line he sent to those most dear,
"Grieve not for me, beloved at home,
For I am needed here."

But on a dark and lonely night,
Far, far away from home,
Unconscious they were near a fight,
Oh! cruel death to him did come.

No sister there to bind his wound,
Or kiss his manly brow,
And darkness covered all around,
But friends to find him they did vow.

Methinks I see the lonely three
That bore him from the field,
And laid beside the cherry tree
Him who did his life's blood yield.

I've viewed thee on the Trent, brother,
Where last I saw thee stand,
When the shrill whistle bade thy mother
Take thy parting hand.

But now my brother's gone,
To him there is no morrow;
Though time with us rolls on,
He's free from pain and sorrow.

Then fare thee well! loved one,
Oft-times we'll think of thee;
And when we're called from time to come,
Oh! may we follow thee.

SISTER.

Flesh Wounds.—The following recipe for flesh wounds has proved very efficacious, and is recommended to the Medical Faculty as an experiment. It has been practically tested by an officer in the French army, (now in Richmond,) who was wounded in the arm, and in the space of eight days his wound was healed. It is worth a trial:

Take a linen rag in which cut small holes throughout, dip it in camphor oil, and apply it to the wounded parts. Take finely powdered camphor and sprinkle over the linen—a piece of lint in camphor salve should then be applied over the wound. Bandage the part wounded, and apply twice or three times a day.

The Lincoln, Illinois, Sun says:

"A car load of contrabands passed through Lincoln on Monday last, who were willing to work for ten cents a day and board. What chances have the poor of Illinois to make a living when placed in competition with thieving, runaway negroes at ten cents per day?"

Names of Wounded North Carolina Prisoners in the Hospital at Newport, Rhode Island.

L W Heagefeth, Co I, 12th; Sergt E V Latter, C, 12th; R Lovit, H, 12th; M W Williams, C, 12th; Corpl J A Roberts, G, 37th; T C Blankinship, I, 37th; Geo Bell, A, 37th; Jos Hightower, B, 37th; Wm J Hinson, A, 37th; Wm Smith, A, Latham's artillery; Jno Heorner, A, 18th; A L W Roe, F, 18th; John W Tedder, A, 18th; Captain Tho V Anderson, F, 28th, wounded at Hanover C H, 27th May 1862; H C Page, K, 28th; John McLaughlin, F, 18th; John F McLane, E, 18th; Jas A Cromartie, K, 18th; A B Rooks, E, 18th; Wm Hall, A, 18th; Sergt Th H Christman, G, 37th; R G Rutledge, G, 37th; Philip H Paysour, G, 37th; Peyton S Rhyne, G, 37th; John B Nicholson, I, 37th; Corpl Zephaniah W Burgess, Latham's battery; Corpl J W Murphy, B, 22d; Sergt Albert Rinaldi, K, 18th; Sergt Jno S Willis, K, 18th.

DIED,

In this town, last night, Miss ELIZABETH SHAW, daughter of the late John Shaw of Harnett county, aged 30 years, 2 months and 20 days.

In Pittsboro', 28th July, MARGARET MONTGOMERY (and her infant child,) wife of Matthew J. Ramsey, and daughter of Thomas Waddill, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a husband and four small children, who sustained an irreparable loss in her death. Mrs. R. at an early age attached herself to the M. E. Church (South) and died as she had lived—an exemplary Christian, and in her social intercourse was universally beloved. Com.

In Moore county, 24th inst., Mr. JAMES JACKSON, in the 47th year of his age. He was an honest man, a good neighbor and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. ☞ Presbyterian please copy.

In Randolph county on the 27th July, WILLIAM F. MOFFITT, son of Solomon and Eliza Moffitt, aged 6 years 5 months and 8 days.

In Randolph county, on the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN POPE, daughter of John H. Hale, Esq. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. She bore her sickness with fortitude. She was a kind and affectionate wife and good mother and neighbor, and we hope has exchanged this world for a better one in Heaven.—Com.

In Asheboro', 18th July, Rev. JESSE LAWRENCE, aged 76 years, 6 months and 17 days. For 56 years he was an acceptable minister in the M. E. Church, a kind husband, and an affectionate father.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 30.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40, hams 37½ to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 to 2 50; Tallow Candles 50; Corn Meal 1 60; Corn 1 40 to 1 50; Flour $18 to $20 for Superfine and Family; Lard 30 to 32; Osnaburgs 30 to 35; Peanut Oil $4; Potatoes, Irish, 2 50 to $3; Rice 8 to 9; Sugar 50 to 55; Sound Salt 7 50 per bushel; Sheetings 28 to 35; Yarn 52½ to 60; Tallow 25 to 30.

☞ **We are authorized to announce** Col STEPHEN J. COBB as a candidate for Sheriff of Robeson county.
July 14, 1862. 42*4tpd

☞ **We are authorized to announce** A. McNEILL CURRIE a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county, at the next Election in August. 42*tEpd

House of Commons---Bladen County.

COL. NEILL KELLY is a candidate to represent the County of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 18. 36*tepd

To the VOTERS of SAMPSON COUNTY.

I BEG leave to announce my name before you as a candidate to represent this County in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate. It would afford me very great pleasure to meet with you at the different precincts; but having canvassed the County two years ago, and owing to the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed by the present melancholy condition of our country, attending professionally upon the sick and wounded soldiers daily returning to their homes from the late Richmond battles, I am fully conscious that I can accomplish more good by remaining at home, at least for a time, administering to the wants of those sick and suffering. Should you favor me with an election, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty as a faithful representative of the people.

Respectfully, C. T. MURPHY.
July 15, 1862. 44*tThA

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18. 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.
March 18. 9tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1862. 9tf

ATTENTION ALL.

THE Medical Purveyor's Department, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr M. F. Arendell, Collector of Medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Fayetteville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clean and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 " "
Wild Cherry bark,	30 " "
Indian Turnip,	10 " "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 " "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 " "
Indian Physic—root,	25 " "
Indian Tobacco,	25 " "
Black Snake root,	50 " "
Poke root,	20 " "
Cranesbill,	20 " "
Blackberry root,	15 " "
American Gentian,	15 " "
Dogwood bark,	25 " "
Fever root,	20 " "
American Hellebore root,	20 " "
Peppermint,	20 " "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 " "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 " "
Hemlock leaves,	20 " "
Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry,	50 " "
Horsemint,	20 " "
Sassafras—bark of root	20 " "
Sassafras pith,	5 00 " "
Ginseng root,	50 " "
Sarsaparilla root,	75 " "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 " "
Flaxseed,	2 50 per bus.
White Oak bark,	10 cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 " "
American Columbo root,	50 " "
Willow bark,	20 " "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 " "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 " "
Centaury herb,	20 " "
Boneset,	20 " "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	20 " "
Dandelion root,	80 " "
Hops,	1.00 " "
Wild Senna,	50 " "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 " "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 " "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 " "
Barberry leaves,	50 " "
Fleabane,	25 " "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	50 " "
Pink Root,	50 " "
Worm Seed,	25 " "
Calamus,	25 " "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 " "
Queen's Root,	50 " "
Slippery Elm,	30 " "
Red Pepper,	1.00 " "
Anise seed,	50 " "
Spear Mint,	25 " "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 " "

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 8, 1862 42-1m

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of Decrees obtained at the last Term of the Confederate Court, held in Goldsborough on the 4th Monday of May, I shall sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro', on the 5th day of August next, the following tracts of Land, as belonging to alien enemies and sequestered to-wit:

One tract of land formerly the property of Jonathan P. Winslow, situated on the waters of Coble Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Walker and Benj'n Brookshire, subject to the dower right of Margaret Henly.

One-half of another tract of land belonging to said Winslow, in the vicinity of Asheborough, the other half being owned by A. H. Marsh.

One tract formerly belonging to Wm. Briles, on the waters of Uwharie, containing 120 acres.

One tract of land formerly belonging to Wm. Clark, now in the possession of Jefferson Lamb, containing 160 acres; and a house and two lots in the town of Union.

One other tract belonging to Jesse Henly, three miles west of Asheboro', containing 78 acres.

One other tract belonging to Benjamin Sheets, situated on the waters of the Uwharie, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Rush, Ed. Miller and others, containing 136¼ acres.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Isaac Bulla, on Caraway Creek, containing 100 acres.

The following tracts of land formerly belonging to C. W. Woolen: One on Polecat, some mile or more from New Salem. One tract half a mile south of New Salem, containing 100 acres; and a house and lot in the village of New Salem.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Thos. Stalker, adjoining the lands of Jabase Powell and others, containing 194 acres.

One undivided fourth part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, on the waters of Caraway, adjoining Enoch Harlan and others, formerly belonging to Jacob Commons.

The title to all of said lands is reserved until the sale is confirmed by the Court.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.
July 8, 1862. 42-3w

RUN THE BLOCADE!!

W. MACINTYRE has received the following GOODS, bought at the recent sales at Wilmington, direct from London:

26 ps bleached Shirting, 1896 yards, manufactured at Manchester, England.
100 ps Jaconet Muslin, 2000 yards.
12 dozen Neck Ties.
1 bag White Pepper.
1 bag Alspice.
5 bags Black Pepper.
1 case London Mustard, 24 lbs., in 1 lb. bottles.
1 case Sweet Oil, 2 dozen, in pint bottles.
10 sacks LIVERPOOL SALT.

OUTSIDE OF THE SALES:

1 dozen pairs Cotton Cards, Nos. 10 and 8.
10 kegs Cut Nails.
Fayetteville, July 14, 1862. 42-3w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorised agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.
July 3. 39-

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22 11-1m*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1862.

Richard J. Millsaps and wife Mary Ann vs Nathaniel McLean, Arch'd McLean, and Hector J. McLean and Edward W. Campbell, Administrators of Dan'l W. McLean, dec'd

Petition for partition of slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel McLean, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of August 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1862.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

A CARD.

THE SECRETARY of WAR having decided to combine the numerous Companies of Partisan Rangers into Battalions and Regiments for more effective service, has authorized and empowered me to organize a Regiment of the same in North Carolina. Such Companies therefore, both of Cavalry and Infantry, as desire to join my Command, will please notify me at Raleigh, as early a day as practicable.

True men to the South—men willing to peril life and fortune in defence of your country—you I invite.

D. D. FERERER.
July 26. 46 3w

STILL, CAP AND WORM,

NEW and extra quality; works one hundred and twenty-five gallons. For sale a bargain. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE, Hay st.
July 26, 1862. 46 3t

NOTICE.

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest cash prices. Call or address me at Clinton, N. C. A. S. C. POWELL.
July 28, 1862. 46-6tpd

For Hire or Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL about 19 years old, either as a nurse for children or general house work, or I would like to exchange her for a younger girl, or for one between the age of 25 and 30. For further information address Post Office, Box 140, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 25, 1862. 46-6tpd

Medical Purveyor's Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 19, 1862.

THE following Medical Herbs, &c., in addition to those heretofore advertised for, are wanted for the use of the Army:

Poppy—ripe capsules,	1 00 per lb.
Lettuce, garden—dried juice,	1 00 " "
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30 cts. per lb.
Virginia Snakeroot—root,	75 " " "
Juniper—tops,	25 " " "
Red Cedar—tops,	25 " " "
Prickly Ash—bark,	50 " " "
Robins Rye or Hair Cap Moss,	30 " " "

M. HOWARD, Surgeon & Med. Purveyor,
45- t Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL H McLEAN, having been solicited by many citizens composing the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson, has consented to serve them in the upper branch of the next Legislature, if elected to that office.
July 22, 1862. 45-sw2*2

☞ **We are requested to announce** the name of WILLIAM S. NORMENT, (late of the 18th Reg't,) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
July 17, 1862. 44-te

☞ **The friends of Dr. JNO.** McIVER desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the County of Moore in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, the 7th August.
July 14, 1862. 43-5tpd

☞ **We are requested to announce** Lieut. SANDERS M. INGRAM, of the 48th Reg't N. C. Vols., as a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. July 14.—tE

NOTICE.

K. H. WORTHY, present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next term.
June 9, 1862. 32tf

To the VOTERS of RICHMOND COUNTY.

I TAKE this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heret